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I. ALEKSANDROV ARTICLE ON PARIS MEETING OF EUROPEAN CPS

LD271109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 80 p 4

[I. Aleksandrov article under the rubric "On the Results of the European Communists' Paris Meeting": "Good Basis for Cooperation Among Peace-Loving Forces"]

[Text] The Paris meeting of European communist and workers parties for peace and disarmament was an important event in the political life of Europe and the communist movement as a whole. And this is understandable, for this forum of communists, as the CPSU Central Committee pointed out in its resolution on its results, "gives an important political boost to the struggle against the military danger."

Even though the bourgeois press is continuing to seek "arguments" to prove that the fraternal parties' discussions in the French capital "produced nothing new," it has nonetheless been forced to admit that the Paris meeting developed into one more convincing demonstration of communists' deep devotion to the idea of peace and detente, that is, to the line to which the Marxist-Leninist parties have invariably adhered and still adhere.

Multilateral meetings of the fraternal parties have long since become an effective form of their cooperation in the international arena, a place to exchange opinions, experience and information and a forum for discussions on urgent political questions and for agreeing viewpoints--which makes it possible better to coordinate the joint actions of communists of different countries in the struggle against war and for peace, security and social progress. Such consultations are useful and effective both for the communists movement itself, as they enrich and strengthen both the movement as a whole and each fraternal party, and for developing a dialogue with other forces which act as partners of communists on a number of important international problems.

Of course, it is a certain situation, the exigencies of the moment and the needs of the movement itself that dictate the timing and the specific forms of meetings, consultations and conferences of this sort. In recent years there have been both large, world conferences of fraternal parties and dozens of regional conferences. At some of them detailed political documents have been adopted and in-depth assessments made of long-term trendsof world development and of the development of the revolutionary process, while at others, which have been convened on a more modest scale and have set themselves relatively narrow tasks, their participants have confined themselves to documents of a different scale and character.

The practice, for example, of the European communist movement has used both forms. When, in the mid-seventies, the important shift away from cold war toward detente became particularly palpable on the continent, when the task of elaborating a long-term policy of asserting these processes arose before communists with special acutness and when the very situation in Europe and in the world not only demanded but also enabled a comprehensive and careful consideration of these problems in their totality, the communists of Europe prepared for their Berlin conference for a period of 2 years. And this was totally justified: They formulated a document which still remains a reliable compass in their struggle for security and cooperation in Europe.

In Berlin the communists proceeded from the premise that this struggle would be long and hard and would demand the constant coordination and adjustment of specific tasks and goals. This was why there was also talk at the Berlin conference of the need to gather for short, business meetings which could be convened without lengthy preparations and at which adoption of extensive documents was not obligatory. Let us recall that, speaking in Berlin, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, expressed the conviction that "multilateral meetings convened from time to time for the purpose of exchanging information and opinions on particular urgent political questions would also be useful" now. Other conference participants expressed similar opinions.

As is well known, the situation both in Europe and in the world has recently been exacerbated to such an extent that the idea of the need to make urgent preparations for a meeting of communists to determine their attitude toward what is happening and to agree on urgent steps to consolidate detente was up in the air, as the saying goes. All the more so as the very situation left no opportunity for its lengthy preparation. And it was natural that this idea quickly assumed practical outlines. The initiative to hold the meeting was put forward by the French Communist Party and the PZPR, which, after consultations with other fraternal European parties, sent letters of invitation with an explanation of its aims and tasks, as well as a draft of its final document--the appeal to the peoples of European countries for peace and disarmament. The overwhelming majority of the continent's communist parties supported the initiative of the Polish and French comrades, regarding it as timely and in accordance with the exigencies of the moment.

In agreeing to participate in the Paris meeting the CPSU leadership proceeded from the premise that it would help to mobilize both communists themselves and other social forces with a view to counteracting imperialim's counterattacks on datente, and help to curb the arms race.

The CPSU's principled stand on urgent international problems and very important questions connected with the need to strengthen the fraternal parties' cooperation and to create a broad antiwar coalition to curb the arms race and frustrate imperialism's aggressive plans was set forth in the CPSU delegation's speech. As the nature and the results of the discussion in Paris and its unanimously adopted appeal showed, the new meeting of European communist parties achieved the goals which had been set for it.

All the fraternal parties which participated in the Paris meeting unanimously emphasized their profound concern and alarm in connection with the real danger of the activiation of imperialism's aggressive policy. Although the meeting's agenda was formally restricted to a European famework, many of the speakers spoke about the danger posed to the cause of preserving world peace and the peoples' security by the Carter administration's actions in southwest Asia, the Middle East and other regions.

Speakers pointed out that it is precisely imperialism's increased aggressiveness that is the chief and essentially sole cause of the sharp exacerbation of the European and the international situation at the very end of the seventies. They confirmed their readiness and determination to initiate the organization of a massive rebuff to imperialism on an all-European scale. Our party, as the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the results of the Paris meeting states, "attaches vital importance to the fact that the meeting participants unanimously expressed their parties' will to strive for a breakthrough in the development of the international situation for the purposes of defending peace, continuing and deepening detente and supplementing political detente with military detente."

It is the conviction of all the Paris meeting participants that the central problem is now that of curbing the arms race and preventing the United States and NATO from developing a new round of this race on the European Continent--the biggest round since the war. It was said in all the speeches that it is of very great importance for the present situation in Europe to prevent the realization of the plans to deploy new American nuclear missile weapons in West European countries. Note was taken of the real danger of the system of all-European cooperation which took shape in the seventies being destroyed as a result of the highhanded American policy. As was pointed out in Paris, the exposure of the "Soviet military threat" myth is the paramount condition of the effectiveness of the struggle against the arms race and NATO's aggressive plans.

The Paris meeting put forward a specific, realistic action program for the future. Its chief components accord with the interests of not only communists but also everyone who values the cause of peace and security and who would like and is able to make his contribution both to counteracting the world's slide toward war and to the struggle for the practical realization of the principles of good neighborliness and peaceful coexistence formulated at the all-European conference in Helsinki. This is precisely why the Paris appeal, which represents a broad antiwar platform, is addressed to all peace-loving political and social circles.

Thus the results of the Paris meeting of Europe's communists show that the meeting, first, helped to coordinate communist parties' stances on the most burning, cardinal questions of international politics and, second, outlined the starting points for cooperation both with the communist parties that did not participate in the meeting and with other peace-loving and democratic forces.

In this way the communists reaffirmed their profound and broad internationalism and their realization that an essential precondition of a successful struggle for peace and disarmament has been and remains cooperation among and joint or parallel action by the most diverse political and social forces. The results of the consultations held in Paris demonstrated once again the utter baselessness of claims that communist meetings of this kind are evidence of communists' "sectarian approach," desire for "exclusivity," claims to a "monopoly" in the antiwar struggle and attempts to foist their own viewpoint on others.

As is well known, fears that a purely communist meeting at such an acute moment would impede the establishment and development of fruitful contacts with other forces advocating detente, especially with social democrats and Christians, were one of the main publicly announced reasons why several European fraternal parties did not participate in the Paris meeting. However, it was clear even before the meeting that these fears were farfetched, to say the very least. And this has become particulary obvious since the meeting, on consideration of its results.

It is indicative that the results of the Paris consultations have been greeted with great interest in the West, including by social democrats and even ruling circules. For instance, it is being noted there that the European communists pitted against Carter's "antidetente" doctrine a clear and precise call for construction dialogue in the name of preserving, continuing and deepening detente. Attention is also being drawn to the fact that the fraternal parties showed calm and restraint in this complex situation and acted in a businesslike way by suggesting practical and realistic ways of surmounting the impasse into which its opponents are trying to drive detente.

The speculations of the anticommunists of every stripe who sought--and are still seeking--to assess the Paris meeting from the viewpoint of "participation statistics," so to speak--to calculate who was there and who was not--proved completely untenable in this connection. One cannot help seeing behind these speculations the chief aim of the enemies of peace and detente--the desire to set the socialist countries' communist parties and capitalist Europe's communist parties against one another and to rule out the possibility of their joint work for peace.

Realizing this, the fraternal parties of both East and West Europe did not deem it possible to postpone or abandon altogether so important and topical a meeting merely because a few parties, for various reasons, did not deem it possible to send representatives to Paris.

The coincidence of the aims and tasks that both the ruling and the nonruling communist parties set themselves in the international arena is perfectly natural. The issue is this: advocating a detente policy or an antidetente policy. And there is no third way here for representatives of the communist and workers movement and truly peace-loving forces. This statement of the issue in no way levels out the diversity of individual countries' situations.

In the appeal adopted in Paris Europe's communists stated that they are "prepared, when it is a question of the struggle for peace and disarmament, for any dialogue, any talks, any joint action. We want all peace-loving forces to unite to this end," the appeal notes. "Whatever our nationality, our convictions, our way of life, we say to you all, communists, socialists, social democrats, Christians, people of other religions:

"Peace is our common property!"

In Paris the communists particularly emphasized that today you cannot confine yourself merely to calls for peace and talk of peace. They supported the proposal by the Finnish Communist Party delegation for convening a representative conference of all the continent's antiwar forces. They stated their readiness, in forms acceptable to all, for consultations and exchanges of opinions with all forces in Europe which are fully determined to act in the interests of continuing the detente policy and finding ways of reducing armaments on our continent.

This proposal makes it possible to place on a practical footing the dialogue among all antiwar forces that accords with the desires and standpoints of all European fraternal parties without exception.

Our party, true to the Leninist, internationalist course, will make every effort to use its opportunities to continue to steer in consistent and principled fashion the course against the danger of war and the arms race and for peace, detente and peaceful coexistence. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted, "Soviet people and our friends abroad can be confident that the Leninist foreign policy course is unshakable. It is determined by the CPSU congress decisions and is being implemented in all our foreign policy activity. This course combines consistent love of peace with the firm rebuff of aggression. It has proved its worth in past decades and we will continue to follow it. No one will deflect us from this course."

This has been eloquently reaffirmed once again by the results of the recent Warsaw meeting of the European socialist community countries' leaders. They put forward a specific and realistic program aimed at countering the policy of military adventures and arms race. The voice of reason and peace and a reaffirmation of the desire for cooperation on solving the acute problems of our time rang out again from the Polish capital.

The CPSU regards the results of the Paris meeting of European communist and workers parties as an important stage in the struggle against the danger of war and for peace, security and cooperation. Our party, the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the meeting's results says, supports the initiatives formulated in the appeal adopted by the meeting and "is prepared, on their basis and also with regard for other possible proposals in the same direction, to cooperate with all European communist and workers parties and with all other political parties and public organizations in the name of achieving these vital aims."

WARSAW TREATY MILITARY COUNCIL MEETS 20-23 MAY

LD231612 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] In Moscow on 20-23 May a jubilee session was held of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces devoted to the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. Taking part in the session were delegations from the Bulgarian and Hungarian people's armies, the National People's Army of the GDR, the Polish Armed Forces, the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Armed Forces of the USSR and the Czechoslovak People's Army.

The Military Council summed up the results of the 25 years of activity of the joint and national commands in the development of the allied armies, mapped out appropriate measures to improve the Joint Armed Forces and unanimously approved and confirmed the agreed foreign political measures and the new important peace initiatives of the participant states of the Warsaw Treaty set out in the declaration and statement adopted at the Warsaw conference of the Political Consultative Committee in May of this year.

Chairing the session was Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces.

The members of the Military Council visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall. The session of the Military Council passed in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and in a spirit of mutual understanding and businesslike cooperation between the allied armies.

ROMANIAN MEETING DISCUSSES WARSAW TREATY ACTIVITY

LD231740 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, May 23, TASS--The Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the Council of State and the Government of Romania discussed at a joint meeting the results of the recent conference of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty member-countries.

The meeting unanimously approved the signature of the conference documents by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the SRR, and expressed full agreement with the contents of the documents which lay emphasis on the development of the cause of peace and detente, disarmament, and the willingness of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries to work for a peaceful settlement of disputes between states and for stronger peace and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

The Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, the Council of State and Government of the SRR expressed satisfaction with the contents the declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states which are against the division of Europe into military blocs and come out for a simultaneous disbandment of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty organizations, for military detente and disarmament, for joint efforts by all states to establish a climate of confidence, security and peaceful cooperation among all peoples of the world.

The Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, the Council of State and the government stressed the need for a careful preparation of the Madrid meeting, for a broader exchange of opinions so as to reach before the beginning of the conference general agreement on questions and practical steps leading to a fuller implementation of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

RUSAKOV ADDRESSES WARSAW PACT ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD231037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Serving Peace and Socialism; Ceremony Devoted to the Warsaw Pact's 25th Anniversary"]

[Excerpt] Maintaining peaceful skies over Europe--that vital task is being confidently and effectively resolved by the fraternal alliance of states that are party to the Warsaw Friendship Cooperation and Mutual Aid Pact, along with all peace-loving forces. The socialist community countries have greeted 25th anniversary of the signing of the pact politically monolithic and rallied closely around the immortal banner of Marxism-Leninism.

The Warsaw Pact states' firm determination to continue unswervingly the struggle to strengthen security and cooperation in Europe, to ensure world peace and the freedom and independence of the peoples, and to end the arms race and achieve disarmament is reaffirmed in the documents of the Warsaw Political Consultative Committee conference. The constructive new initiatives put forward at the conference, which express progressive mankind's interests, have met with wholehearted support from all people of good will.

A ceremony for representatives of Moscow's working people and the USSR Armed Forces was devoted to the significant anniversary--the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact. It was held 21 May in the USSR Bolshoy Theater.

The Presidium included Comrades V. V. Grishin, A. P. Kirilenko, N. A. Tikhonov and K. V. Rusakov; K. A. Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; K. F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Marshal of the Soviet Union V. G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact States' Joint Armed Forces; CPSU Central Committee Executives; ministry and department leaders; representatives of public organizations; war veterans and labor veterans.

There too were the heads of the Bulgarian, Hungarian, GDR, Polish, Romanian and Czechoslovak diplomatic missions and the deputy chiefs of staff of the Joint Armed Forces from the allied armies.

The meeting was opened by Moscow Gorkom Secretary V. N. Makeyev.

K. V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered the report "25 Years in the Service of Peace and Socialism."

Comrade K. V. Rusakov's Report

The years since World War II, the speaker said, have been marked by many important events that have had a long-term influence on the course of historical development. An outstanding place among these events belongs to the creation 25 years ago of the socialist states' military-political alliance--the Warsaw Pact.

Why did this happen, and in what kind of atmosphere?

The international situation was disturbing in the mid-fifties. The icy winds of cold war were blowing over the continent. The aggressive North Atlantic bloc, having dragged in West Germany, was overtly gambling on militarism and revanchism. "Rolling back communism" was how the NATO strategists formulated their aim. In practice this formula meant provocations against the socialist world, constant political and military pressure on the young people's democracies, discriminatory measures in trade and "psychological warfare."

The socialist states' combined strength, capable of protecting their freedom and independence and defending peace on the continent, had to be pitted against the class enemy's hostile onslaught. It was this that was the aim of the friendship, cooperation and mutual aid pact concluded on 14 May 1955 in the Polish capital.

In terms of its class nature, aims and methods of activity the Warsaw Pact is radically different from all coalitions past and present.

It is an alliance of sovereign and equal socialist states united by a common social system and common communist ideals, a defensive alliance designed to protect the fraternal peoples' peaceful labor and strengthen European and international security.

The 25 years we have traveled together make it possible to say confidently that the fraternal countries' alliance has entirely vindicated the hopes pinned on it.

Assessing the most important result of joint activity in the postwar decades, L. I. Brezhnev has stressed: "...The main thing that it has been possible to do is to break the tragic cycle of world war--a brief peaceful respite--world war once again. We Soviet people, our friends--the fraternal socialist countries' peoples--and all who have struggled and are struggling for peace, detente and peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems are entitled to be proud of this historic result."

Allow me from this platform to convey wholehearted greetings from Soviet communists and all Soviet people to our allies and comrades in arms in the struggle for our common aims, the fraternal parties and peoples of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia. We congratulate our friends on the noteworthy jubilee and wish them new achievements in building socialism, happiness and prosperity under conditions of peace.

While assessing at their true worth the results of the path we have traveled, the speaker said, it should be stressed that today too the Warsaw Pact is continuing to fulfill its noble historical mission. This is vividly attested by the Political Consultative Committee conference held 14-15 May in Warsaw.

The declaration, statement and other conference documents make an in-depth analysis of the present international situation in all its complexity and distinctiveness and put forward major new initiatives designed to consolidate European and world peace. Soviet people unanimously support these important political documents. They have received a high assessment in the fraternal countries. All the world's progressive public is pinning hopes for an improvement in the international situation on the socialist states' new initiatives.

As you know, comrades, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers totally approved the activity at the Political Consultative Committee conference of the Soviet Union's delegation headed by L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

If mention must be made of the chief content of the Warsaw jubilee conference's work, it must be the desire to preserve and advance the relaxation of international tension.

Detente was the objective result of the new correlation of forces in the world arena. At the same time it became possible thanks to the socialist states' energetic, purposeful and--it is important to stress this--coordinated actions. The appreciable improvement in the international situation in the seventies is organically linked with the tireless struggle by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to implement the peace program put forward by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and the fraternal parties' foreign policy program aims.

In Sofia and Budapest, Berlin and Warsaw, Bucharest, Moscow and Prague, where the Political Consultative Committee conferences have been held, dozens of constructive proposals covering all the main international problems of our time have been elaborated and placed on the agenda of European--and world--politics. They have all made a deep mark on international life and are a kind of platform for consolidating peace.

The Warsaw Pact states' active peace-loving policy has made a crucial contribution to stabilizing the situation in Europe and solving many acute problems that had clouded the relations between the continent's countries.

The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was an exceptionally important point in the development of the European--and effectively the whole international--situation. The peoples are well aware of just how much the socialist countries did to ensure that the idea of convening it was implemented.

The road to the relaxation of tension was not easy. It was possible to travel it because the Warsaw Pact countries acted cohesively and the socialist peace policy met with broad understanding and support from the European and world public. And here the socialist states did not seek one-sided advantages for themselves, but acted in accordance with the interests of all peoples and sought mutual understanding with realistically minded Western politicians.

It was precisely this policy that permitted the solution of tasks that were historic in the full sense of the world. The results of World War II and postwar development and the inviolability of European borders have been consolidated. Permanent political dialogue has been organized between states with different systems. Considerable experience of mutually advantageous economic and cultural cooperation between them has been accumulated. And finally and most importantly, it has been possible to prevent the unleashing on the continent of another military conflict, which would develop into a world thermonuclear holocaust.

The effectiveness of the fraternal countries' alliance is to a decisive extent the result of the close coordination of its members' actions. Over the past 25 years well-oiled machinery has taken shape whereby a coordinated line in international affairs is elaborated and implemented.

On the basis of the comradely exchange of opinions, the Political Consultative Committee determines the common approach to key problems of international relations that are at the center of attention for the fraternal parties, their Central Committee and the allied states' governments.

The Political Consultative Committee's special role is linked with the fact that the fraternal countries' supreme party and state leaders take part in its work. It is generally acknowledged that L. I. Brezhnev makes an outstanding contribution to this work. Leonid Ilich's tremendous political experience and prestige as leader of our Leninist Communist Party and the Soviet state and an outstanding figure in the world communist movement play an invaluable role in the successful cooperation among the members of our alliance and help to strengthen their cohesion on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Within the Warsaw Pact framework there is an established practice of holding regular sessions of the Foreign Ministers' Committee, which discuss specific steps to implement the initiatives put forward by the Political Consultative Committee.

The Defense Ministers Committee and the Joint Command, Military Council and staff of the Warsaw Pact States' Joint Armed Forces carry out much work. The collective efforts in the defense sphere produce the necessary results. The socialist community's borders are reliably defended. The importance of the Soviet Armed Forces' contribution to defending the interests of socialism and peace is obvious to all. Our party and Central Committee are constantly concerned to ensure that the Soviet Army and Navy have everything necessary to rebuff any aggression, from wherever it may emanate. [paragraph continues]

It is not superfluous today to issue a reminder of that to those whose actions have caused the substantial cooling of the international political climate. The present dislocation [izlom] in international relations did not happen suddenly. As long ago as the end of 1978 the Political Consultative Committee's Moscow declaration was expressed concern at the increased activeness of imperialist and reactionary forces. The participants in the latest conference in Warsaw reached the conclusion that the international situation has been complicated still more as a result of the further increase in the activity of imperialist and hegemonist forces.

The reasons for the stepping up of imperialism's aggressiveness are clear. They include, first of all, the desire to hinder the strengthening of socialism's positions, the successes of the national liberation movement and the growth in the influence of democratic, progressive forces in the world. There is also the consequence of the exacerbation of the general crisis in the capitalist system and the reaction to profound crisis phenomena in the currency and financial, energy and other spheres and to the intensifying struggle of the working class and working people for their rights and interests. Then there are the fears of U.S. rightwing circles for their leadership in the capitalist world, which has been significantly undermined by the growth in contradictions within imperialism and the risky turns and miscalculations in American foreign policy.

The exacerbation of the international situation is connected to a considerable degree with the Chinese leadership's hegemonist and militarist course. Their hostility toward the Soviet Union and the socialist community has been taken as an important trump card in Washington's military-political game.

For a long time Beijing has regarded the Soviet Union as "enemy number one" and has been trying to knock together a "broad united front" with the participation of imperialists and reactionaries of every hue in the struggle against our country and against world socialism. The Beijing leaders try to substantiate their stance by means of references to the imaginary "danger to China from the north." The absurdity of this fabrication is indicated by the fact that on our part, in accordance with the line of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, efforts have repeatedly been made to normalize Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. The Chinese side knows we are ready at any time for businesslike talks to this end.

It is not the Soviet Union which is to blame for the present state of relations between the USSR and China. We have always been very sympathetic toward the Chinese revolution and given the Chinese people great assistance in the struggle against imperialism and in building a new life. We understand their desire to carry out modernization of industry, agriculture, science and culture and to improve their material standard. L. I. Brezhnev has noted: "We would like to have normal, good-neighborly relations with that country. We have said so before, and we say it again now. But relations between any states are built from both sides."

No, it is not the imaginary "threat from the north," but quite different reasons which have led the Chinese leadership toward an unnatural alliance with the enemies of socialism and the liberation movement. It is their chauvinist, great-power course. We have consistently waged and will continue to wage a resolute struggle against that course and against the policy of aggression and hegemonism.

In present-day conditions the two opposing lines in international politics stand out increasingly clearly. Their direction becomes particularly obvious if you compare the actions of the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO countries.

Two years ago, at the General Assembly special session on disarmament in New York, representatives of socialist states put forward concrete proposals on limiting the arms race. And literally at the same time the NATO Council in Washington was adopting a decision on a constant increase in military budgets.

Last October Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, speaking in Berlin, put forward constructive proposals on talks on medium-range nuclear missile weapons on the European continent. And NATO? In December NATO adopted an extremely dangerous plan for the production and deployment in Western Europe of new American medium-range nuclear missile facilities.

And now, in May 1980, the jubilee conference of the Political Consultative Committee has put before the Western powers new initiatives for the benefit of peace, detente and disarmament. And the session of NATO's leading organs in Brussels has declared the intention of the members of that alliance of continuing the course of stepping up militarism and military confrontation.

In comparing the voice from Warsaw and the voice from Brussels which were heard almost simultaneously, the voices of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, the peoples were again able to compare the two opposing lines in international affairs. They were able once again to see for themselves that imperialism means war while socialism means peace.

The instigator of the new stepping up of the arms race and the main culprit in the deterioration of the international situation is American imperialism.

It is generally accepted that stable, smooth relations between the United States and the Soviet Union are of great significance for lasting peace and the normal development of international cooperation. Our country has advocated and continues to advocate precisely this.

Unfortunately the Carter administration has now embarked on a different road. On various pretexts, it is postponing the ratification of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty. Talks on many aspects of limiting the arms race are either at a standstill or have been ostentatiously broken off by the United States. Washington is threatening us with various "sanctions." Political campaigns in the "cold war" spirit are being launched against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Vain attempts are being made to disunite the socialist community. With increasing frequency the U.S. administration is flouting political, trade and economic treaties and agreements it has concluded and perfidiously violating the principle of the conscientious fulfillment of international legal commitments. Even the Olympic movement, which embodies the ideas of peace, friendship and rapprochement of peoples, is being subjected to flagrant pressure from across the ocean purely because the 1980 Olympics are being held in Moscow.

Seeking to justify NATO's present course in some way, imperialist propaganda is trying to convince the broad public that the cause of the exacerbation of international tension was the events in and around Afghanistan. Here Lenin's words spring to mind on how there are "stupid people who shout about red militarism; they are political swindlers," V. I. Lenin said, "who pretend to believe in that absurdity and throw out such accusations right and left, using their lawyer's skill to invent false arguments and pull the wool over the masses' eyes."

More and more people in the West are now beginning to realize what is the result and what is the real cause of the Afghan events. The Soviet Union brought a limited military contingent into Afghanistan after repeated requests from the country's legitimate government. This was an enforced measure and was dictated by the fact that armed actions are being carried out against Afghanistan by certain neighboring states, above all Pakistan, with the support of the United States and China.

The Warsaw conference declaration, the speaker went on to say, stresses the "need for a political settlement of the situation which has arisen around Afghanistan. Such a settlement must reliably guarantee the complete ending and nonresumption of any forms of outside interference directed against the government and people of Afghanistan. [paragraph continues]

Together with a complete end to any forms of outside interference directed against the government and people of Afghanistan, the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan will be commenced in accordance with statements by the Soviet Union."

A reasonable, realistic basis for a political settlement of the situation which has arisen around Afghanistan is set out in the statement published a few days ago by that country's government.

The complication of the world situation did not begin with Afghan events, but with the general turn in Washington's policy, which was expressed in the new NATO armament plans, plans for a buildup of U.S. naval forces in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf and the implementation of other measures with a view to suppressing the peoples' growing struggle for liberation from imperialist oppression.

Although events in various Near and Middle Eastern countries are distinguished by their great diversity, the actions of the opponents of peace and social progress are everywhere easy to recognize by that same imperialist imprint which was displayed in Afghan affairs.

For a number of years now American propaganda has been shouting about Carter's peace-making activity in the Near East. Today everyone can see how the Camp David deal turned out. It is clear that a real settlement of the Near East problem is not possible by means of separate deals, without taking into account the legitimate interests of all countries and peoples in the region, including the Arab people of Palestine.

Take the present situation concerning Iran. Seeking to regain control of that oil-rich country at any price, the U.S. ruling circles are threatening it with blockade and starvation, organizing military provocations against it, and sending in their agents to cause internal disorders. A manifestation of such methods was the abortive American "commando" raid aimed at freeing the hostages by force.

The Soviet Union--and this has been said repeatedly--advocates the observance of diplomatic immunity. However, it is quite obvious that the sharp deterioration in the situation in the Persian Gulf zone was caused by American imperialism's actions directed against the liberation revolution in Iran. While demanding that others fulfill international legal norms, the U.S. ruling circles themselves unceremoniously flout these norms and do not reckon with the Iranian people's inalienable right to determine their own destiny.

American imperialists in conjunction with Chinese hegemonists are continuing to whip up tension in another region of the Asian continent too--in Southeast Asia. Neither Beijing nor Washington is willing to reconcile itself to the fact that the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have become full masters in their own home.

And what is happening in the Caribbean? Here too the U.S. leaders are brandishing the big stick, threatening reprisals against the liberation movement of the peoples in that region, as well as in other Latin American countries. There is no end to the provocations against states with a socialist orientation on African soil.

However, the times of colonial robbery with impunity have gone, never to return. The peoples value the independence they have acquired and firmly rebuff encroachments on their revolutionary gains. Heroic Vietnam and Cuba, Laos, Kampuchea and other countries defending their freedom can always count on the Soviet Union's solidarity.

The world, the speaker went on to say, is now in essence at a fork in the road, where one road leads to the deepening of detente and the expansion of peaceful coexistence, and the other to the resumption of the "cold war" and a dangerous pitch of tension.

As for the Soviet Union and the socialist states, our choice has been made once and for all. Communists are for peace and for peaceful coexistence between states with different sociopolitical systems.

History tells us that imperialism and its aggressive circles have repeatedly tried to test our strength and steadfastness. The young Soviet Union had to endure the fierce struggle against invasion by 14 imperialist states. Our people underwent the grim ordeals of World War II.

No sooner had the last shots been fired than the imperialist strategists unleashed the cold war against the USSR and the other socialist countries. In addition to the cold war they used weapons in Korea, Cuba and Vietnam to obstruct revolutionary changes.

What of it? Socialism has become firmly established on our planet and its international positions are constantly strengthening.

It is worth recalling what V. I. Lenin wrote back at the beginning of 1922: "You won't frighten us with isolation and blockade, or with intervention." This Leninist confidence, based on an accurate assessment of the correlation of class forces in the world, has been fully confirmed. And if they could not frighten us in 1922, then they are even less likely to be able to do so in 1980. The Soviet Union and the socialist community now have all they need to move ahead, not fearing threats, confidently implementing the creative tasks of socialist and communist building.

But although there is nothing fundamentally new in imperialism's attempts to pressure socialism the specific features of the present situation must nevertheless be recognized. As a result of imperialism's unleashing of the arms race the world is now saturated with means of mass destruction. So many have been stockpiled that if all these means were employed life on earth would be destroyed. That is why saber rattling is particularly dangerous today. That is why vigilance in respect of the intrigues of the enemies of peace must be doubly, trebly intensified.

"All accumulated experience and the prevailing international situation, particularly facts of recent times," L. I. Brezhnev said, "compel us to keep our powder dry, to be persistent and consistent in upholding the cause of peace and to be mindful of our historical responsibility for the fate of the motherland and the whole of mankind."

The implementation of the constructive action program advanced in the Warsaw declaration can and must lead to an improvement in the situation and the strengthening of peace in Europe and throughout the world. This program is already meeting with the understanding and support of the European and world public. We would like to hope that it will meet with a positive response among ruling circles in Western countries.

The Warsaw Pact participants advocate the development of mutually beneficial ties with the capitalist and developing countries, including ties in the political sphere, and are putting this line into practice. Special significance is attached to summit contacts. In this context stress should be placed on the great importance of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's recent meeting with French President V. Giscard d'Estaing, with the participation of PZPR Central Committee First Secretary E. Gierek, which made a wide international impact, and also his recent conversation with Indian Prime Minister I. Gandhi.

As is known, a few days ago in Vienna A. A. Gromyko had conversations with representatives of the United States, Britain, Italy and Austria. This was a necessary and useful exchange of opinions.

The Madrid meeting planned for fall 1980 can serve as an extension and development of the dialogue on vital present-day problems. The socialist countries want its work to take place in a businesslike, constructive atmosphere. [paragraph continues]

It would be very important, of course, for Europe and the whole world if it were decided in Madrid to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe and if the first-stage agenda were defined, devoted to confidence-building measures.

The USSR, like the other Warsaw Pact participants, warmly supports the Polish proposal on holding a conference on military detente and disarmament in Warsaw.

In the present complex situation special significance attaches to the initiative by the Warsaw Pact participants who made a statement proposing that a top-level meeting of leaders of states from all parts of the world be held in the immediate future. This meeting would undoubtedly facilitate the solution of acute questions of international relations and contribute to the general normalization of the situation.

Military detente is as essential to Europe as air. It is essential to the world as a whole. At a time when the peoples are threatened by a new, expensive and dangerous round of the arms race imposed by Washington it is particularly important to halt the dangerous development of events. The report went on to show what practical steps the Warsaw Pact states propose in the disarmament sphere.

The socialist countries, the speaker stressed, advocate that an accord also be reached on the important question of medium-range nuclear missiles. But this requires NATO to revoke its decision to produce new types of American nuclear missiles and deploy them in Western Europe or at least officially suspend the implementation of this decision. Strict observance of the principle of equal security of the sides, the preservation of the established approximate military parity--this is the real basis for reaching an accord.

The Warsaw Pact countries believe that no door should be slammed on the question of talks on the various aspects of disarmament. They are ready to hold businesslike talks on all urgent questions relating to halting the arms race.

The strength of socialist policy lies in the fact that it is a profoundly people's policy. It has the understanding and support of the communist and workers movement, fighters for national liberation and the progressive public. The recent Paris meeting of European communist and workers parties under the slogan "For Peace and Disarmament" clearly demonstrated that the European communists, along with all peace-loving forces in Europe, are stepping up their activity in the interests of peace. The appeal made by the participants imparted new impetus to the struggle against the threat of war.

In the eighties mankind can and must take decisive steps to prevent its creative potential from being wasted on the production of instruments of death and to ensure that it is entirely devoted to peaceful tasks. Soviet people vote unanimously for this course of international events.

The years of the Warsaw Pact's existence have been marked by the dynamic socioeconomic development of the fraternal countries. In the past 25 years the national income of the CEMA countries has increased more than 4.5 times, industrial development 6.5 times and mutual trade 13 times. This period has been marked by the further improvement of the political system, widening of socialist democracy and improvement of the working people's living standard.

There are complex problems at the present stage. The Soviet community countries are tackling them by using internal resources and also by constantly deepening international socialist division of labor. The world of socialism is now a vast field for the peoples' multifaceted friendly interaction. Specialization and cooperation in the basic spheres of industrial productions open up wide prospects. Exchange of spiritual values between the socialist countries has acquired wide scope. Close interaction is developing between party and state organs social organizations and labor collectives. The process of the rapprochement of the socialist community peoples is progressing.

The CPSU Central Committee devotes constant and unflagging attention to questions of deepening comprehensive interaction with fraternal parties and states. Our Leninist party and the great Soviet people are making a fitting contribution to strengthening the positions of world socialism.

In conclusion K. V. Rusakov said:

We are approaching the 26th CPSU Congress, which will determine the next targets in our forward progress. And the successful solution of all the tasks facing the countries is guaranteed by the indomitable cohesion of the communist party, the Soviet people's unanimous support for its policy and the close and unbreakable unity of party and people.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev addressed the electorate in February, saying: "A new decade is approaching. And each of us is no doubt thinking: What will the eighties be like? What will they bring? What does fate hold in store for people, for peoples and states? ...We communists believe, more than that, we are convinced that the eighties will be years of new successes in communist building. They will be years of the strengthening and development of world socialism and further progress in the struggle to safeguard lasting peace."

These are the goals of the joint activity of the states in the Warsaw Pact. From the Polish capital came a weighty and authoritative warning against the policy of military adventures and feverish arms race, an appeal to reason, good will and peace. It must be heeded.

Comrade K. V. Rusakov's report was listened to with great attention and was repeatedly applauded.

Army Gen A. I. Gribkov, first deputy commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact States Joint Armed Forces, took the floor. The creation of the Warsaw Pact Organization, he noted, was an act of great historical significance. It specifically embodied the Leninist ideas of proletarian internationalism and collective defense of the working people's revolutionary gains against imperialism's aggressive aspirations. Today we can firmly state that the creation of the defensive alliance resolved a fundamentally important task by uniting the economic resources and military potential of the European socialist countries.

The past 25 years have quite clearly demonstrated that the Warsaw Pact Organization has been and remains a reliable shield of peace and peoples' security. More than once the international solidarity and unity of the socialist community countries has been the decisive force in wrecking the aggressive plans of American imperialism, its allied and accomplices. The Warsaw Pact states' armies have a modern organization, up-to-date weapons and combat equipment. By their class nature and purpose they are armies of a new type defending socialist gains and the peace and security of their peoples.

The CPSU and fraternal communist and workers parties of the allied countries, the speaker said, are doing their utmost to ensure that the might and combat readiness of the fraternal alliance states' Joint Armed Forces continue to be sufficient to curb the designs of the enemies of peace and to repulse any aggression. And we point out our military might primarily as a warning to the aggressive circles of the imperialist powers.

COL GEN TERESHCHENKO INTERVIEW ON WARSAW PACT ANNIVERSARY

LD231403 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 20, Signed to Press 15 May 80 pp 8-9

[Unattributed interview with Col Gen M.N. Tereshchenko, first deputy chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact states Joint Armed Forces, under the rubric "25th Anniversary of the Warsaw Pact": "An Alliance for Peace"]

[Text] [Question] The first question, Mikhail Nikotovich is naturally suggested by the date, the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact: What prompted the creation of the socialist countries' defense alliance? As we know, it was only 10 years after the victorious end of World War II that the socialist countries set up the defense alliance whose job was to implement the collective defense of peace....

[Answer] Yes, you are absolutely right. Yes we had to follow the path of setting up our own military political alliance. It is simply that we were forced to. You will remember those years: Immediately after the war international reaction, headed by the United States, was already doing its best to deprive the USSR and the other socialist countries of the fruits of victory over fascism. The aggressive NATO bloc was put together in April 1949 and in 1955 it was joined by the FRG. Thus, the biggest ever anti-Soviet, antisocialist military compact had been sealed--incidentally, one which grossly violated the principles and aims of the United Nations. Naturally the situation required that the European socialist countries counterpose to the NATO bloc their own joint armed might.... As you can see, the Warsaw Pact Organization was set up for the sole purpose of the collective defense of peace. Its 25-year life confirms that it has never threatened anyone and that it threatens no one today. And this is one of the chief differences between it and the purely aggressive military blocs of the imperialist states. The history of mankind has seen many interstate alliances. But never before an alliance whose role in the destiny of peace has been so significant and whose aims are so noble. The Warsaw Pact is a purely defensive organization, in terms of its content and its aims.

The ruling circles of the United States and a number of other NATO countries, particularly in recent times, have embarked on the path of sharply exacerbating the international situation and intensifying the danger of war: Military expenditure has been increased, the dangerous decision has been made to deploy about 600 cruise missiles and Pershing-II missiles in Western Europe, long-term arms programs have been accelerated, new military bases and the "quick reaction corps" are being created and exercises and maneuvers are being conducted. By speculating on the events in Afghanistan and intimidating the world with the mythical "Soviet threat," the U.S. administration has unilaterally violated many bilateral treaties and agreements between the USSR and the United States and frozen the Senate examination of the SALT II treaty. All these and other militarist steps are directed toward ensuring military superiority over the Warsaw Pact countries. Imperialism now has as its accomplice the hegemonist policy--a policy hostile to the interests of peace and socialism--of the present Beijing leaders who are openly aligning themselves with the most reactionary forces.

In this connection one should remember Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's words at the 25th CPSU Congress: "...While the NATO bloc remains and while the militarist circles continue to conduct the arms race, our country, along with other Warsaw Pact participants, will strengthen this military political alliance."

[Question] Could you tell us about the structure of the Warsaw Pact Organization, who heads it and how it functions?

[Answer] Of course. Let me say first of all that all forms of military political cooperation and all measures in the sphere of collective defense are determined and coordinated by the communist and workers parties of the fraternal countries in the organization. Its supreme organ is the Political Consultative Committee (PCC). It examines general political problems affecting all the pact members and resolves the very important questions connected with strengthening peace and security and improving defense capability.

The military organs of the Warsaw Pact Organization--the Defense Ministers Committee, the Military Council, the Joint Command and the Joint Armed Forces Staff--function fruitfully and harmoniously. They of course comprise representatives of all the fraternal armies. These organs seek to develop military cooperation among the friendly armies, to improve their combat potential and their interaction. All this activity is performed in strict accordance with plans elaborated on the bais of PCC decisions. I must say that it takes place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding. In short, you have here a striking example of socialist internationalism in the sphere of military cooperation.

[Question] What can you tell us about the Joint Armed Forces' military might?

[Answer] One thing: It is a really powerful military organization with all the necessary equipment to curb any aggressor. It has modern tanks and guns, aircraft and air defense facilities and, in the naval sphere, submarines and surface ships. It is worth mentioning also the fact that the basis of the Joint Armed Forces combat might is the formations and units of the Soviet Armed Forces which have at their disposal, as is known, all the modern means of armed struggle and possess vast combat experience and advanced military theory.

I would like to note in particular that the strength of the fraternal armies is determined not only by the modern military equipment and weapons but also by the high moral and combat qualities of their troops. The armies of the Warsaw Pact states are armies of the new socialist type, utterly devoted to the cause of socialism, whose troops are closely united and educated in the ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

In conclusion, I will quote the words of Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense. "For 25 years the Warsaw Pact Organization has reliably helped to unite our defense efforts, to paralyze the forces of war and to preserve and strengthen peace in Europe."

[Question] A few words about the practical implementation of the fraternal cooperation of fraternal armies.

[Answer] The fraternal armies have accumulated a great deal of fruitful experience of all-round cooperation. Its basic forms have developed over the years.

Of course, joint exercises play a special role in strengthening the fraternal armies' combat fellowship--they are conducted in accordance with Joint Command plans. In conditions as close as possible to combat conditions we are able to run through a complex of questions connected with the preparation and conduct of joint combat actions by forces of different nationalities. Joint exercises are a real schooling, not only in combat training but also in the indissoluble friendship and combat comradeship of the fraternal armies' troops. By solving joint tasks they will get to know each other better and develop even deeper mutual respect and trust. Another feature is that in these exercises, wherever they take place, meetings between troops and the local population always turn into a moving demonstration of the friendship and fraternity of our peoples. In celebrating the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact the troops of the Joint Armed Forces are profoundly aware of their responsibility for the defense of the peoples' revolutionary gains and for preserving peace. They are ready to deliver a fitting rebuff to any aggressor.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

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["International Observers Roundtable" program with Boris Andrianov, commentator of All-Union Radio; Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the board of NOVOYE VREMYA, and Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, international affairs observer of THE JOURNAL KOMMUNIST]

[Text] [Andrianov] An international event of paramount importance was the talks held at the beginning of this week in Warsaw between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic, with the participation of Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee. The exceptional importance of this meeting between the leaders of the Soviet Union and France is even further reinforced by the fact that it took place in conditions of a complex international situation exacerbated as a result of the activities of the imperialist forces. This is precisely why the Soviet-French dialogue at the highest level has evoked the broadest reponses everywhere. Life itself has confirmed that Soviet-French summits have always had an impulse for a beneficial effect on the international situation. Both sides have frequently declared that they proceed from the fact that in modern international relations there is no problem that cannot be solved by peaceful means, there is no conflict situation that cannot be settled at the negotiation table, and it is no surprise that earmarked in the joint report on the Warsaw meeting is the thesis on discussing initiatives which are directed at reducing the existing tensions. This is very important.

Speaking 4 days ago at a solemn gathering devoted to the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Treaty, Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted in his report: The world in fact is now standing at a fork in the road, where one way leads to a deepening of detente and an expansion of peaceful cooperation, and the other to resumption of the cold war and a dangerous inflamation of tension. The talks between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Valery Giscard d'Estaing serve as a recognition of the fact that an uncontrolled turn in the development of international events must be avoided, and their reliable development must be ensured in the channel of detente and peace.

USSR-French Summit

[Nekrasov] Boris Vasilyevich, when we speak of the meeting between Comrade Brezhnev and French President Giscard d'Estaing, we stress correctly that it was a working meeting, because the word "working" means that at the meeting no fundamental decisions were taken; no important documents were signed; that at this meeting what took place was precisely an exchange of opinions on the main questions of the international situation; and this exchange of opinions was recognized as being useful by both sides.

The main result of this meeting is already clear. In expressing the desire for the meeting Paris has opted to go against the White House line, a line which is unwise, adventurist and, precisely because of this, also dangerous; a line directed at reviving confrontation and the cold war, at breaking off contacts with the socialist countries. So, as a result of the meeting, to counteract just this adventurist line, a tendency was confirmed which has been often talked of by Western observers--a tendency which is growing stronger in West Europe and which can be characterized as a desire to continue contacts with the countries of socialism, to continue the dialogue with them, the dialogue which would be capable of preserving and multiplying the achievements of the relaxation of tension.

As for the irritation about this meeting that is quite evidently being felt in the American capital, then in my opinion a very good answer was given by French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet.

Speaking on this subject he said: France conducts negotiations with whomever it considers necessary, and when it considers necessary. France does not have to ask anyone's permission to do this. And one must say that France is receiving a positive reaction from other, more sober-minded, West European circles.

[Andrianov] Responses coming in from abroad testify that the sensible politicians there are correctly assessing the Soviet-French dialogue in the Polish capital as a concrete embodiment of one of the provisions of the declaration adopted at the Political Consultative Committee conference of the Warsaw Treaty 4 days before the meeting of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Valery Giscard d'Estaing in Warsaw.

Warsaw Pact Conference

[Nekrasov] In my opinion one must above all note that the results of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee are still at the center of attention of the world press. In this connection it is being noted that the lofty estimation of the results by Moscow and the other capitals of the socialist countries, of the outcome of the conference is additional confirmation of the importance of the provisions and proposals expressed in the conference's documents. Everyone understands, comrades, that behind these proposals are the powerful forces at the disposal of the socialist community.

Of course, one cannot but notice that the editorial bodies of the media are already attempting to sow seeds of doubt concerning the feasibility of these proposals in the near future. The thesis is being put forward that such a meeting is prevented by the events in Afghanistan and other circumstances. On this point I would say that this is very odd logic.

The countries of the Warsaw Treaty propose: Let's convene a conference to discuss and resolve the conflict situations, which are dangerous to the cause of peace. But the West responds: First you make concessations to us, capitulate to us, and then we'll have discussions. It begs the question: What then are we going to discuss? We really have a case here of as the Russian proverb goes, putting the cart before the horse.

Southwest Asia Situation

[Volskiy] You mentioned the position of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty in connection with the situation that has come about over Afghanistan. And here, too, it is important to note the peaceful initiative which was put forward by the Afghan Government of Babrak Karmal. At present diplomatic circles are discussing widely the program for political settlement which the government came up with. True, at first there was an attempt to ignore it and even those in Washington who had not acquainted themselves with it as they should, as the American press admitted, stated straight away that they would not consider it. But in general, you know, nothing has come out of this conspiracy of silence, and in the Middle East and West Europe the Afghan program has evoked great interest, even on the part of those who do not sympathize with the Afghan revolution and stand on other class positions. Even now in such circles, as can be judged from press reports, many representatives consider that this program could give impulse, or rather has already given impulse, to the process of the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

Nonetheless, to counterbalance the Afghan program, preliminary conditions are being put forward--first, withdraw the Soviet limited contingent of troops from Afghanistan, and then talk about the rest. But you know, it was not the introduction of this contingent, invited by the Afghan Government, that caused the armed incursion into Afghanistan over the Pakistani border. The whole thing was just the other way round. The Afghan Government invited this contingent precisely in order to counter such an incursion.

And so it turns out that those who reject the proposals of Kabul themselves ascribe to the intentions of continuing the aggressive actions against Afghanistan. It is not just a question of the Americans. There is the leadership of Pakistan. Although as it reports, it promises to think over the Afghan proposals, nonetheless a hostile tone towards the present Afghan revolutionary regime is predominant in all official Pakistan propaganda and in the statements of officials moreover, it is characteristic that this tone intensified after the president of Pakistan, Ziaul Haq, returned from this recent trip to Beijing.

Here another fact stands out. The complicity in the adventures against Afghanistan is evidently producing instability in the present military regime in Pakistan. Of course, there are people who have been received. The majority are illiterate, ignorant people who believe what they are told by the official propaganda and fanatics from amongst the Muslim clergy, but many of them are beginning to think: Where is the country being led by the actions directed against its neighbor? So, in these conditions, calls are being heard ever louder for a re-examination of the so risky course of Pakistan. For instance, the Air Marshal Asghar Khan, an eminent opposition figure, stated that it was stupid--that's what he said, stupid to transform Pakistan into a base for anti-Afghan operations. And the leaders of the Pakistan People's Party have demanded an immediate start to talks with the Afghan government of Babrak Karmal.

Even in the army, the main support for the regime, all is not too calm, and it is easy to understand what this means when one considers that it is precisely upon the army that the regime relies.

It seems to me that in all this there is a natural law operating. It is not the first time that a regime which Washington desires to turn into its bridgehead, its support for aggressive acts against other countries, undermines its own internal political standing.

[Nekrasov] You expressed a very interesting idea there, Dmitriy Antonovich: A campaign is being waged against Afghanistan, against the country's present leadership. A campaign is being waged against the leaders of the Iranian revolution. Relations between these two countries are complex at the present time. But, on the other hand, those who conduct this campaign place both sides on the same level. Measures against Iran essentially turn out to be measures directed against Afghanistan. And actions which are clearly aimed at undermining the Afghan leadership are, at the other end, directed at undermining the positions of the present Tehran leadership, too.

[Volskiy] I think that one should also bear in mind here that the Americans, of course, are attempting to bring Iran and Afghanistan into collision, to set the Iranian revolution against the Afghan one, and, in so doing, to undermine the revolutionary process in Afghanistan and complicate the situation around that country even further, on the one hand, and, on the other, to achieve satisfaction of its interests with regard to Iran. Moreover, of course, it is not just, and, probably, not so much, a question of freeing the American hostages, as, in a wider context, of backing rightist tendencies inside Iran, that Washington could in time count on once again.

[Nekrasov] I should just like to add that when today Washington puts pressure on its West European allies, say, from the Common Market countries, forcing them to implement decisions on sanctions against Iran, this pressure, naturally, has its spearhead--a general trend against the national-liberation movement, be it in Iran, or Afghanistan, or, let us say outright, in Pakistan, irrespective of what sort of leadership is at the head of that country. It is a desire to consolidate the forces of present-day capitalism, in opposition to the developing world which wishes to defend independent and self-restraint positions.

Thus, at the Naples meeting of foreign ministers of the EEC, a decision was clearly taken which was, one can say, dictated by Washington, although the decision was in essence a half-measure against the national-liberation movement in the Near and Middle East. And that is the principal and fundamental factor of the real state of affairs in the attitude of present-day capitalism to this region of the world.

[Volskiy] And attempts are also being made to draw into this front not only the European, the West European countries, but also Japan.

U.S. Pressure on Japan; Internal Politics

[Andrianov] Yes, imagine, Japan has clearly yielded to Washington's pressure on the question of relations with Iran. Going along with the United State's policy, Tokyo has already taken a number of measures aimed at curtailing its ties with the Islamic republic, although life has shown that Japan's national interests dictate quite another course, a course aimed at ensuring raw materials for its industry and foreign markets for its products. And now, in particular, Japan is forced to seek new sources of oil supplies. Where is it to get them? Ohira, the Japanese prime minister, recently attempted to test the ground in Mexico and Canada, to see if Tokyo might not count on a significant increase in oil purchases in these countries. However, as the talks showed, these calculations proved groundless. It transpires that Japan has penalized itself in sacrificing its vital interests for the sake of the notorious alliance solidarity with Washington, where, incidentally, Masayoshi Ohira went before his trip to Mexico and Canada. During this trip, Tokyo's pliancy in the face of Washington's growing pressure manifested itself particularly graphically. At the talks with President Carter, the head of the Japanese Government was not able to defend his country's national interests. Submitting to Washington's pressure, Ohira took the path of playing up to the United States' political course. As a result of these talks, as is noted by the magazine EKONOMISUTO, Japan shouldered major new obligations and decided to play an active part in the United States' world strategy.

[Nekrasov] And yet there have been repeated statements in Tokyo of Japan's intention to adhere to multilateral, as they called it, peaceful diplomacy--in other words, to pursue a course of developing relations of cooperation with all countries, without making these relations dependent on pressure and blackmail from Washington.

[Volskiy] It seems to me that it was just this postulate of Japanese policy that Ohira reneged on recently, in manifestly submitting to American influence, as you were saying, Boris Vasilyevich, and being ready, in particular, to participate in American adventures in the Near East.

[Andrianov] Yes, and this change of direction was not without consequence for the Ohira government. As you know, last week the Japanese parliament passed a no-confidence vote in the present Japanese cabinet. The American agency UPI called it a humiliating defeat for Prime Minister Ohira, indeed, it was the first defeat for a cabinet formed by the Liberal Democratic Party, which has been ruling Japan for a quarter-century--from the moment it was established in 1955. And it is probably for this reason that the Japanese KYODO TSUSHIN declared that the passing of the no-confidence vote was a bolt from the blue.

Certain circles in Japan, and not only Japan, are now attempting to seek the causes of what has happened in the acute conflicts between the factions which exist inside the Liberal Democratic Party. Moreover, they bandy around the bare figures which express only the results of the voting in parliament.

Nevertheless, in this affair one must not reduce things to purely arithmetical calculations, if only because the distribution of seats in the Japanese parliament is not the least bit equivalent to the correlation of political forces in the country.

To return to figures, I intend to mention just one, as public opinion polls show, just 18 percent of the Japanese population now supports the government of the Liberal Democratic Party. This is a highly reflective and not fortuitous indicator. The facts show that the clouds have long been gathering above the heads of the Liberal Democrats, and they thickened increasingly as the ruling party's crisis of internal and foreign policy showed more and more clearly.

[Volskiy] Yes, this crisis has been sharpening for a lengthy period of time, and suffice it to say that in the most recent past its cause was, of course, the acute deterioration in the country's economic situation. But, perhaps, all the same, particularly sharp disaffection was evoked by the foreign policy course of the ruling party. It above all consists of unreservedly following the Washington administration in acute international situations, in particular, the U.S.-Iranian conflict, as well as plans for increasing Japan's military spending.

Naturally, such plans were adopted to please the United States, which wanted to shift to Japan part of its own military burden, and at the same time, they accorded with the designs of the Japanese militarists themselves, who now, again with the United State's blessing and that of the Beijing leadership, are clearly rearing their head. And, of course, the stake on strengthening the military alliance with Washington, which, as is shown by recent events, is even less inclined to take account of the national interests of its allies, in particular its principal Far Eastern partner, Japan....

[Andrianov] All this was behind the no-confidence vote passed against the Ohira cabinet. But the Japanese prime minister did not resign. He preferred, this week, to dissolve the lower house of parliament, and to set new elections. They are to be held in about a month's time, so a period of very bitter election campaigning is approaching in Japan.

South Korean Situation

[Volskiy] But an even more bitter struggle--not an election one, but an armed one, so to speak--is under way in a region neighboring Japan, South Korea. Isn't that so, Boris Vasilyevich?

[Andrianov] Yes, talking of the past week's events abroad, we should perhaps not lose sight of what has occurred in South Korea. In essence, there has been a coup there. The military has seized power--to be more specific, they are representatives of the most rightist circles of the South Korean military. This happened after the entire government of the Seoul regime resigned en masse. As to whether it resigned of its own accord, or was pushed--that does not alter the state of affairs. A state of emergency has been imposed throughout South Korean territory, all political activity has been banned, educational institutions have been closed, and many student and political leaders have been put behind bars.

How do official Seoul spokesmen explain all this? They declare that all this has been caused by the critical situation which has arisen in the south of the Korean Peninsula. It is difficult not to agree with this assessment, although even at the beginning of last month the Seoul rulers could hardly have supposed that the internal political situation could take such a drastic turn. At the time, they just did not attach must significance to separate individual demonstrations by students which were occurring in certain higher educational establishments. They were directed against the militarization of education, against the army set-up which was being intensively installed inside educational establishments. Subsequently, these local demonstrations merged into mass unrest, embracing many South Korean towns. Moreover, these demonstrations acquired a great political edge.

It is characteristic that in trying to gain the implementation of democratic rights and liberties for the population of South Korea, those taking part in the mass demonstrations demanded that the state of emergency be lifted, that the placemen of the military clique be removed from power, and that general elections be carried out on a democratic basis. In the opinion of many observers in Seoul, the scale of popular dissatisfaction and the intensity of the demonstrations were assuming a critical nature and threatening to grow into an uprising by all the people against the rulers of the Seoul regime.

[Nekrasov] It is known that the South Korean authorities put out slanderous fabrications to the effect that the DPRK was involved in the mass disturbances in the country. Furthermore, Seoul began openly to assert that the "threat from the north" was again threatening South Korea. Washington, too, began to make completely transparent hints at the same thing. Hodding Carter, the official spokesman of the U.S. State Department, said, for example, that Washington would react energetically against any attempt from outside to take advantage of the difficulties in South Korea.

[Andrianov] No new method, of course. In common parlance it is what is called an attempt to lay one's blame at someone else's door. For the powerful anti-government movement that has gripped the whole of South Korea is the natural explosion of the anger and indignation at the country's reactionary ways which have mounted up over the years. Thus, there has been no noticeable liberalization of the regime there following the death of the dictator Pak Chong-hee on 26 October last year. He was replaced by persons striving to continue the traditions of the later ruler and to reject any indulgences in the military and political system which was created with the support of Washington.

You will recall the fuss that the Carter administration kicked up at the time over some "democratization" of South Korea's social and political life which had allegedly been promised by the military and civilian junta in Seoul. It is no secret that the South Korean rulers are actually the placemen of Washington, which has taken the most direct part in the forming of the upper echelons of power in the Seoul regime. The Carter administration, therefore, bears direct responsibility for the policy and action of the Seoul authorities. And those authorities, having replaced the dictator Pak Chong-hee, inherited the whole range of his gendarme-like methods of rule and his anti-popular policy.

The darkness of the sinister past envolops South Korea to this day: the state of emergency, the anti-popular Constitution, the same Draconian laws that were introduced by the dictator who was assassinated. The main prop of the regime is, as before, the broad U.S. military presence--that chief source of tension on the Korean Peninsula. In carrying out Washington's will, the Seoul rulers spend huge sums of money on militarist preparations, and this money they extort by means of an unrestrained increase in taxes and the upward spiralling of prices for foodstuffs and essential goods. Inflation in the country is growing and the army of unemployed is increasing, so it is not surprising that the anti-popular course of the South Korean rulers has caused mass disturbances in the country which threaten to sweep away the Seoul regime. Power in South Korea was seized by a reactionary military clique headed by Lt Gen Chon Tu-hwan. He commands the public security forces and is the chief of the South Korean CIA, so he, as L'HUMANITE wrote, is now the most influential person in South Korea after the White House representative.

[Nekrasov] In other words, as the saying has it, he who seizes power gives the orders.

[Andrianov] And, as the Indian EXPRESS writes, the generals that have come to power in Seoul consider that the people can manage quite well without any democratic flourishes. And they carried out their coup with the silent assent, if not the direct complicity, of Washington's representatives in Seoul.

Racial Disturbances in Miami, Florida

[Volskiy] Boris Vasilyevich, while you were speaking about South Korea I was thinking this. South Korea and the south of the United States, Miami, are far away from one another. But on the television screens, when we saw reports from there, the events taking place in the one place and the other are, on the surface, very similar to each other: The same overturned vehicles, burning houses, and it is obvious that many young people are taking part in that movement--both in South Korea, in the movement for democratization, and in the southern United States, where the Negro movement is also essentially one for the democratization of social and political life. And the main thing is that they have yet another thing in common--a common enemy, the ruling circles of the United States with its neocolonialist policy on the world scene and its racism at home.

[Nekrasov] Our listeners, of course, have read in the press and have seen much about what is going on in Miami and other areas in Florida, and have read about the causes of these events, but I should like to relate an episode, or rather a fact that I witnessed myself. It was about 8 years ago. I and a Soviet journalist colleague found ourselves in New Orleans, and naturally we wanted to meet representatives of the Negro public.

This was soon after the very active and bloody demonstrations by the Negro masses in the United States. The meeting, it must be said, was not very easy to arrange, because basically this was a nationalist movement. The Negro masses in the United States did not have a sufficiently developed class consciousness, so there was an extremely suspicious attitude to visitors from abroad. Here we were helped, however, by our progressive American friends, and we were able to spend about 5 hours talking to a large group of students from Negro colleges in the U.S. South who described to us the state of their people in the United States, the problems facing them, and the government's policy regarding black Americans. What did they tell us?

The fact that as a result of discrimination any Negro youth has three times less chance than a white youth with the same education of getting a job with the same money; that the number of unemployed among them--and these students knew this--would be around three times greater than the number of unemployed among graduates from white colleges; that 37 percent more representatives of the Negro portion of the U.S. population would die from work related accidents than whites; and that the authorities--be it the police, local government bodies or the courts--would never, anywhere, show a just attitude towards them. And I remember how one of these Negro youths said to us: We have tried a host of peaceful means of struggle. We can see that the rulers of the United States do not react. This is a racist country, a country where there is no respect for human rights, and particularly for the rights of people with black skins.

The events in Miami and other towns where the struggle by the Negro population is now being waged are proof of the awakening of the masses of the Negro people to a new stage in the struggle for their civil rights. In the conditions of the present economic crisis which capitalism as a whole, and U.S. capitalism in particular, is undergoing, this struggle is merging with the struggle of the working class in which all of working America is rising up. And I think that these events in Miami, for all their spontaneity, are the harbingers of a very important, very serious course of events of very considerable significance for the future development of the situation in the United States.

[Andrianov] Our program time has come to an end. Good-bye, comrades, and all the best.

YEPISHEV VIEWS WORLD SITUATION IN LIGHT OF VE DAY

ID221537 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 9 May 80 pp 1-2

[Article by Army Gen A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate: "The People's Exploit"]

[Excerpts] It is 35 years today since the world received the glad tidings of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

The inspirer and organizer of the nationwide struggle against fascist invasion was the Communist Party. Its best sons were to be found where the success of the struggle against the aggressors was being decided. Many Central Committee members and obkom secretaries did leading work in the forces. They included Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, who spent the entire war in active service.

The Leninist party skillfully united the efforts of the front and rear and directed them toward the sole goal of routing the enemy. It did a vast amount of ideological education work and was able to make wide use of the people's material and spiritual strength in the interests of victory.

In the battles of the last war our armed forces proved superior. The boldness and flexibility of Soviet strategic thinking, the generalship of military leaders raised by the party, their combat expertise and organization ensured the successful fulfillment of major operations which even today are studied in military academies in many countries.

The socialist state's military organization, whose foundation was laid by Lenin, surpassed the military organization of Hitlerite Germany. The lofty moral and political qualities of the Soviet person were demonstrated--devotion to communist ideals, patriotism and internationalism. "...When the red banner was hoisted above the Reichstag by Soviet troops," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, "it was not only the banner of our military victory. It was, comrades, the immortal banner of October; it was the great banner of Lenin; it was the invincible banner of socialism--the radiant symbol of hope, the symbol of the freedom and happiness of all peoples!"

The world's first state of workers and peasants emerged from the grim ordeals even stronger. Under the influence of the Soviet people's exploit the banner of socialism was raised aloft above vast expanses of the world. The fraternal community of socialist states, free, sovereign peoples, united by common interests and goals and building a new life, was formed.

The inspired labor of the free peoples and their cooperation and mutual assistance, multiplied by the sociopolitical advantages of the new system, enable the socialist community countries to ensure accelerated economic development and the flourishing of culture and to seek new successes on the path of socialist economic integration.

For 35 years the Soviet people have enjoyed the fruits of peace picked at such a high price. The wounds of war have healed and outstanding successes have been achieved in communist building. The motherland of Lenin appears before the world as the first country ever to build a developed socialist society. The Soviet land's national economy has developed on a massive scale. Today we possess the kind of economic might that enables us to construct simultaneously such industrial giants as the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES, the Kama truck plant and Atommash, to lay the Baykal-Amur railroad and transform the Non-Chernozem Zone.

The implementation of plans for communist building is tightly bound up with the preservation and strengthening of peace. Thanks to the peace-loving policy of the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries, important positive changes have been achieved in recent years in the international situation.

However, the international situation has markedly deteriorated recently through the fault of imperialism, particularly certain U.S. circles, with the complicity of Beijing's Maoist leadership. Imperialism's bellicose forces are clearly averse to the far-reaching [glubinnyye] consequences of detente and the further development of the world revolutionary process. They are seeking once again to drive mankind into the cold war trenches and are comprehensively intensifying military preparations. More and more billions of dollars are being set aside for the Pentagon's needs. Within the NATO framework the military expenditure growth rate has more than doubled in recent years. The NATO plans to deploy new American medium-range missiles targeted against the USSR and our allies pose a great danger on the European Continent.

American imperialism's policy, reckless and adventurist both in form and in content, has been strikingly manifested in aggressive actions against Iran. The recent U.S. action which involved landing an armed assault forces on Iranian territory shows how brazenly the American military can behave and the kind of provocations, fraught with the gravest consequences, of which they are capable.

Fortunately for the peoples, the aggressive imperialist circles and enemies of peace and progress are opposed today by mighty forces. The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries will not be intimidated; they can stand up for themselves. The socialist community has everything it needs to rebuff militarism and reaction. The outstanding role in the defense of our heroic gains is played by the socialist countries defense alliance, the Warsaw Pact Organization, set up 25 years ago.

The Soviet Armed Forces are the reliable guard of the Soviet people's peaceful labor and the bulwark of world peace. Our troops--patriots and internationalists, closely united around the Leninist party--are working hard to implement the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress. Deeply aware of and sacredly fulfilling their duty to the people--to reliably defend the socialist homeland and be in a state of constant combat readiness guaranteeing an immediate rebuff to any aggressor--the defenders of the motherland are persistently mastering the knowledge and skills required in modern battle and tirelessly improving their combat capability and military expertise.

Troops and naval forces are summing up the results of an important stage of socialist competition taking place in accordance with the motto "sacredly fulfill Lenin's behests, improve combat and political training, increase vigilance and be ever ready to defend the motherland and the great gains of socialism." Most of the military collectives greeted the glorious Leninist jubilee with high indicators in combat and political training.

Be ever watchful as regards imperialism's intrigues and constantly maintain the motherland's defense capability at its peak--this instruction issued by V. I. Lenin possesses tremendous mobilizing and organizing force. It prompts Soviet troops to comprehensively analyze the international situation and draw the necessary conclusions from it. In fulfillment of their patriotic and international duty they are persistently mastering modern combat equipment and seeking to further enhance combat readiness.

For us Victory Day is not simply a grand festival when we pay a tribute of respect and gratitude to the heroes who struggled to provide a happy life for their contemporaries. It is also a reminder of the responsibility for the security of the people's revolutionary gains and an occasion for talking about the ways of molding the spiritual makeup of the defender of the motherland, the patriot and internationalist. The glorious past of our people and their armed forces is a powerful factor in strengthening the unity of all generations of Soviet people, those who strove for victory over the enemy and those who carry the baton today of the glorious deeds of the builders of communism.

Ogarkov: U.S. 'Global' Interests

ID230853 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 80 pp 1-2

[Article by Hero of the Soviet Union, Marshal of the Soviet Union N. Ogarkov, USSR first deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff: "Exploit for the Sake of Peace"]

[Excerpts] Among many notable dates, 9 May 1945 occupies a special place in the heroic chronicle of the motherland of October. Today, from the heights of the eighties, the unrivalled exploit of the Soviet people and their armed forces--an exploit unparalleled in history--is revealed even more fully and graphically. It demonstrated convincingly that the world's first worker and peasant state knew how to defend its revolutionary gains reliably and that there is no force in the world capable of bringing to their knees a people loyal to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, devoted to their socialist motherland, and closely rallied around Lenin's Communist Party.

There have been many great and small wars in human history. But in terms of its political goals, dimensions and ferocity World War II had no equal. Some 61 states and over 80 percent of the world's population were dragged into its orbit. The conflagration of the war blazed for 2194 days and nights over the territory of 40 countries of Europe, Asia and Africa, over vast expanses of all the oceans. Over 50 million people died in it.

The war did not break out suddenly. It was conceived and ripened for a long time in the depths of the capitalist world, gripped by harsh economic crises and rent by acute contradictions. The danger of war increased sharply with the establishment of fascism in Germany, proclaiming as its basic goal struggle against communism and for world domination.

The ruling circles of the United States, Britain and other capitalist countries pinned great hopes on Hitler's Germany as a shock force in the struggle against the land of soviets and gave it generous aid in restoring its military-industrial potential and developing and technically reequipping its army of many millions.

In 1938 the British and French governments, hoping to deflect from themselves the threat of aggression from Hitler's Germany, concluded the Munich deal with it, as a result of which the Czechoslovak people were in fact delivered up to be torn to pieces by the fascists. And the subsequent 1938 Anglo-German and Franco-German nonaggression declarations essentially gave the fascists the freedom to act against the USSR with impunity.

Western politicians did not succeed in buying themselves off from the aggressor at the Soviet Union's expense. Fascist Germany unleashed World War II by attacking, initially, the European capitalist countries. Between September 1939 and June 1941 the Hitlerites invaded Poland, Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Yugoslavia and Greece. They soon occupied France. Britain was faced with fascist invasion. A single but main obstacle--the Soviet Union--remained in Hitler's path to world rule.

As a result of the tremendous amount of strenuous work by the party and government and the labor of the entire Soviet people, a considerable increase in the Soviet Armed Forces' combat might and a qualitative improvement in their organizational structure and mobilizational, operational and combat training were ensured. Unfortunately we did not succeed in implementing everything the party had planned for strengthening the country's defense. On 22 June 1941 a million-strong army, drilled and armed to the teeth, perfidiously attacked our motherland. The Soviet people, sincerely wanting peace and creative work, were obliged to take up arms and rise up to fight a sacred, Great Patriotic War against a fierce and perfidious enemy.

Some 35 years have elapsed since the last salvoes of the war died away in Europe. Over these years the Soviet people, guided by the party, have not only healed their wounds but also achieved tremendous successes in economic, sociopolitical and spiritual life. As a result of the Soviet Union's consistent and unswerving struggle for implementation of the peace program advanced by the 24th CPSU Congress and developed by the 25th congress and the coordinated foreign policy activity of the fraternal socialist countries, and at the cost of tremendous efforts by all progressive mankind, in the seventies the development of international relations was successfully channeled into the relaxation of tension and peaceful cooperation among states with different social systems. However, at the turn of the eighties the international situation became considerably more complex. The culprit was above all U.S. imperialism, which is openly laying claim to a "special leading role" in resolving international issues and is proclaiming as spheres of its "vital interests" regions many thousands of kilometers from U.S. shores, including among them virtually the entire globe.

The militarist course of the United States and its NATO partners is clearly expressed in the decision to deploy medium-range U.S. missiles in Europe, the creation of centers of tension in the Middle East and Southeast Asia, the artificial freezing of the SALT II treaty, the unilateral curtailment of relations with the USSR, and many other steps. The U.S. military budget which, as is well known, reached the astronomical figure of $141.2 billion in the current fiscal year and is planned to be even larger in the next fiscal year at over $160 billion, serves the interests of war and not peace.

The Washington administration is trying to make out that the dizzying zigzags in its policy are "retaliatory steps" against the events in Iran and in particular in Afghanistan. However, every sane person is perfectly well aware that this is only a pretext. The true U.S. and NATO goal is to achieve military superiority over the USSR and its allies and to dictate their will to them from "a position of strength."

The Beijing rulers are now acting in unison with the most reactionary forces of imperialism. Uniting on an anti-Soviet, anticommunist basis with the forces of militarism and aggression, they are pursuing a policy hostile to the cause of peace and socialism, seeking come what may to undermine the Soviet Union's authority and its friendly relations with the socialist and other countries, and trying to split and overthrow the national liberation and revolutionary movement. In giving it various aid, including military aid, bellicose U.S. and British circles are seeking to make China a shock anti-Soviet force, the gendarme and the main bulwark of reaction and counterrevolution in Asia.

It is perfectly understandable that the peoples of our planet, who won peace at a high cost, cannot ignore aggressive forces' dangerous intrigues. As always the Soviet Union, which counters the rabid imperialist circles' "doctrine" of military hysteria with a clear-cut doctrine of peace and the peoples' security, marches in vanguard of fighters for peace. But the Soviet people's love of peace is not a sign of weakness. The Soviet Union's foreign policy course combines a consistent struggle for peace and constant readiness to deal a firm rebuff to aggression. "All the experience accumulated, the prevailing international situation, and particularly recent events," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed when he was presented with the Lenin Prize, "oblige us to keep our powder dry, to be persistent and consistent in defending the cause of peace, and to be mindful of our historical responsibility for the destiny of the motherland and all mankind."

Following this course, the CPSU and the Soviet Government pay due attention to the development and improvement of the Soviet Armed Forces. Thanks to their tireless concern, our army and navy now have the most perfect weapons and military equipment and their might and combat readiness have risen to a qualitatively new level. Soviet servicemen, from enlisted man to marshal, are always ready to come to the defense of the Soviet people's revolutionary gains and to fulfill honorably their patriotic and international duty.

AMBASSADOR WATSON HOLDS TALKS WITH GROMYKO

LD261738 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 26, TASS--Today, Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko received the U.S. Ambassador to the USSR Thomas Watson and had a talk with him, during which they touched on some of the issues of Soviet-American relations.

MUSKIE ATTACK ON GISCARD REFLECTS CARTER'S LINE

LD231932 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 23 May 80

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vitaliy Sokolov and Yevgeniy Lukyanov]

[Text] U.S. reaction to the Soviet-French summit meeting in Warsaw makes it possible to draw the conclusion that the incumbent of the White House continues to place his own opinion--along with that of Brzezinski, his national security adviser--above the opinion of the State Department.

Such a conclusion is suggested in a telegram dispatched by AFP today from Washington. It says, and I quote: "It has been determined that specialists from the State Department advised Secretary of State Muskie not to react too sharply, at least not in public, to the initiative taken by the French president without prior consultation with Washington." They prepared a statement for Muskie that was written in a moderate tone. However, according to reports from reliable sources, Muskie's speech was reedited during his White House meeting with President Carter and National Security Adviser Brzezinski. As a result, it contained sharp reproaches to Giscard d'Estaing, who, it was alleged, weakened Atlantic solidarity by going to the Warsaw meeting.

As is known, this statement by Muskie met with an unambiguous rejoinder by Francois-Poncet, France's foreign minister, who emphasized that the president of the country had no need to obtain permission to hold international talks.

MUSKIE ACTIVITIES TO CURB BRZEZINSKI'S POWER

LD251636 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] New York, May 25, TASS--The American news agency UPI has distrubuted a report analysing the activities of the new U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie in the light of the attempts by Presidential National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski to take over elaboration of the United States' foreign policy.

UPI indicates, in particular, that State Department officials believe that the new Secretary of State Muskie is quickly moving to take over the mechanism of the U.S. foreign policy and curb Brzezinski's power. A State Department official told newsmen that Muskie is fully resolved not to repeat the organizational mistake made by his predecessor Vance, namely: When Carter came to power it was agreed to "divide work" between the National Security Council and the State Department. The State Department was to control political problems while the council was to deal with unexpected crises.

Brzezinski, however, took over control over the situation in Iran and Afghanistan having convinced Carter that those are crisis situations and not political problems. Both issues were almost daily discussed at the Special Coordination Committee at the National Security Council. According to State Department officials, Muskie successfully proved that many decisions on Iran, adopted by the coordination committee, were hasty and thoughtless. Muskie reiterates that he took over the job of secretary of state on the condition that he will be the President's chief spokesman and adviser on questions of foreign policy.

VLADIMIROV PROTESTS U.S. ATTITUDE ON ARMS EXPORTS

LD230825 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 May 80 p 3

[S. Vladimirov article: "Washington's Unseemly Stance; Why the Talks on Limiting the Weapons Trade Have Been Suspended"]

[Text] The weapons trade being carried on by imperialist powers on an ever increasing scale is a serious source of tension and conflict in the international arena. At present more than 100 states obtain weapons from abroad--tanks, ships, missiles, aircraft and other military hardware.

The United States holds first place in the world as regards the arms trade. The United States accounts for almost 50 percent of world weapons exports and 75 percent of the total volume of weapons sales by capitalist countries. According to figures in the American press, the value of the agreements on weapons deliveries signed by the United States in the period from 1976 through 1979 totaled $50 billion, which exceeded the volume of actual sales during the previous quarter-century (1950-1975). The United States plans to conclude deals worth $14 billion in 1980. Arms deliveries from other capitalist countries are growing at a high rate. The scale of the weapons trade has now reached such a level that without formulating generally acceptable restrictive measures it is hard to count on the successful resolution of many questions of international security.

At many international forums, true to its course toward strengthening world peace and preventing war, the Soviet Union has repeatedly expressed concern over the unprecedented growth in the weapons trade and proposed starting talks on that question with a view to agreeing specific deterrent measures. In 1977 there seemed to be some progress on this issue--Soviet-American consultations began, followed by talks on limiting sales and deliveries of conventional arms.

In entering into negotiations the USSR proceeded from the premise that the solution to the problem must be based on a clear political approach providing for the formulation of sensible international-legal criteria, which would determine in what situation and with regard to which recipients arms deliveries are valid and admissible and in what situations they must be prohibited or severely limited. The Soviet Union insisted on banning weapons deliveries, above all, to those countries which commit aggression or seek to take advantage of the fruits of aggression already committed, as well as to racist and colonialist regimes.

At the same time the Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that the criteria prohibiting weapons deliveries must be supplemented by provisions recognizing the possibility and even the desirability of giving assistance to a victim of aggression and to peoples struggling against colonial and racist oppression. It would be possible to be guided here by Article 51 of the UN Charter, which enshrines the right of states to individual or collective self-defense, as well as by other universally recognized documents of international law. The Soviet Union has also advocated formulating certain military-technical criteria for limiting sales and deliveries of conventional arms with a view to preventing the proliferation of particularly dangerous types of weapons.

The Soviet Union's well-reasoned stand on the question of limiting the weapons trade, which was set forth, in particular, at the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament in 1978, encountered broad support in the world. The hope was voiced that the Soviet-American talks which had begun on this issue would result in a useful understanding based on the principle of the sides' equality and identical security, on regard for their legitimate interests and on respect for the rights of all states and peoples. It was also proposed that other countries which supply conventional arms would subsequently join in the active dialogue between the USSR and the United States.

Initially Washington appeared to display realism in evaluating the danger associated with the unlimited expansion of the weapons trade. By the middle of 1978 an understanding had been reached at the Soviet-American talks that the problem of limiting weapons deliveries is an urgent one demanding to be solved in the interests of strengthening international peace and security and consolidating detente. This was stated in the agreed report for the press on the results of the May (1978) round of the talks. It was decided to continue work on agreeing the political-legal and military-technical criteria of admissibility and inadmissibility in arms sales and deliveries, as well as aspects associated with involving other states in the accord. At the time the American press regarded these talks as "a very alluring prospect" for those who are "true to the global policy of limiting arms."

Some time passed, however, and the American approach to the talks began to undergo changes. At the round of talks held in December 1978 the U.S. representatives put forward plainly unacceptable conditions, which in point of fact ran counter to the aims and principles of the talks. The so-called "regional approach," in accordance with which the United States demanded that those regions which account for the bulk of American weapons sales be excluded from the discussion, began assuming ever increasing weight in the American stance. This, of course, was a serious obstacle to the success of the talks. Contrary to the preliminary understanding, after a long silence the United States turned down the Soviet Union's proposal to hold a new round in the spring of 1979.

Nonetheless, the way to further discussion and search for a mutually acceptable solution was still not closed. During the Soviet-American summit meeting in June 1979 the sides arrived at an understanding on the resumption of contacts on this issue. The heads of the Soviet and U.S. delegations met in Washington in July 1979 to prepare a new round of talks. Some of the questions were resolved, while others were postponed until a second meeting of delegation heads scheduled for September 1979 in Geneva. However, the American side, without explaining why, failed to turn up for the second meeting, which thus was wrecked.

Since then the United States has avoided resuming contact on this question, and certain American spokesmen have begun spreading all kinds of fabrications about the reasons why the talks ended. And there was a very strange official statement issued by a U.S. administration spokesman on 27 March this year, which said that, although the American administration still considers it desirable to limit the weapons trade, "at this time we do not foresee any progress." Of course not, as they were wrecking the talks!

What, then, are the reasons for the sharp shift in the U.S. stance regarding the problem of limiting the weapons trade? Why, in fact, did it wreck the talks on this urgent issue?

Above all, this is an expression of the general shift in American policy toward sharply increasing military preparations and aggravating the international situation. The U.S. refusal to continue the talks on limiting sales and deliveries of conventional arms ranks with the adoption of new military programs within NATO, the decision to produce and deploy in West Europe new types of American medium-range nuclear weapons, the indefinite deferment of ratification of the SALT II treaty and the ending of Soviet-American talks on a number of other urgent questions of limiting the arms race.

Furthermore, the U.S. refusal to continue the talks on limiting sales and deliveries of conventional arms is linked, as can be understood, with the Carter administration's intention to make still more active use of deliveries of arms and combat hardware as a means of strengthening American positions in various parts of the world. It is no coincidence that weapons with an American mark widely flooded into Egypt after the Camp David deal. In accordance with the special military aid program drawn up by the American administration after Camp David, in the eighties it is planned to grant the As-Sadat regime American weapons worth $10 billion. Whereas in 1979 American military aid to Egypt was expressed in the sum of $750 million, in 1980 it is planned to increase it to $1.2 billion. Here Egypt will be sold very sophisticated arms systems, which have previously been denied it, including 50 of the latest F-16 combat aircraft and 300 M-60 tanks.

American weapons deliveries to Israel are also expanding at a fast pace. Whereas during the 6 years from 1973 through 1978 the United States granted Israel various arms worth $7 billion, during 1979 alone the volume of deliveries exceeded $1.8 billion. It is supposed that in the next 10 years the sum total of military aid to Israel is to add up to $22 billion. Within the framework of the relevant accords Israel will acquire from the United States approximately 100 F-16 and F-18 aircraft, 2,500 modern tanks, 800 artillery pieces and other combat hardware.

Plans have been drawn up for a considerable increase in American military deliveries to Pakistan. Whereas during the decade from 1967 through 1976 American military deliveries to that country were valued at $85 million, in January of this year the United States, arriving at the conclusion that Islamabad can serve as a convenient lever to promote American interests in southwest Asia, expressed readiness to grant Pakistan military aid worth $200 million.

Finally, it is becoming increasingly obvious that Washington's refusal to hold talks on limiting the weapons trade is connected with the American administration's decision soon to commence deliveries of military hardware and arms to China. Soon after U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown's talks in Beijing in January of this year and the visit to Washington of Zhang Wenjin, China's vice minister of foreign affairs, in March of this year the Carter administration approved a list of military commodities which can be sold to China. They include, for example, radar equipment, various communications systems, military transport aircraft, helicopters, and so forth.

And all this explains why the talks on limiting sales and deliveries of conventional arms have become the U.S. administration an obstacle in the way of realizing its military-political plans in the international arena. And so it stopped them--crudely and cynically, at that.

As for the Soviet Union, its stand in favor of limiting the weapons trade remains unchanged. As the letter of 13 April this year from USSR Foreign Minister A. A. Gromyko to the UN secretary general on the tasks of the second decade of disarmament points out, the Soviet Union advocates talks on a wide range of issues and the resumption and continuation of all talks in the sphere of limiting the arms race which have been started up at various forums and bilaterally in recent years but which have now been suspended or postponed for one reason or another. Here the USSR foreign minister's letter names the limitation of sales and deliveries of conventional arms as one of the measures on which effort should be concentrated in coming years.

This is the Soviet Union's clear and unambiguous position.

I. ALEKSANDROV ARTICLES CRITICIZES PRC FOREIGN POLICY

LD271133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 80 p 4

[I. Aleksandrov Article: "Beijing: Following a Course of Whipping Up Tension"]

[Text] At a time when the international situation has become more complex and the opponents of peace are waging a counteroffensive against detente, China's policy is increasingly in conflict with the vital interests of the peoples and progressive trends in world development. And the Beijing leaders are trying to dress up their alignment with the most reactionary, adventurist forces in the international arena and their course of whipping up tension in a propaganda attire which is attractive to the broad masses and to pass them off as "concern" for the fate of peace.

Beijing under Mao gambled openly on war as the only means of achieving its hegemonist ambitions. The Chinese leaders today are reasoning about the possibility of "deferring" a world war, despite its alleged "ultimate inevitability." The possibility of a "peaceful respite" which Beijing is promising the peoples is interpreted by certain well-wishers of neo-Maoism, particularly in the West, as an indication of "constructive shifts" and "softening" in China's foreign policy.

At the same time the Beijing leaders' arguments about peace and about "deferring" war are no more than a propaganda trick and a piece of demogoguery. The Chinese strategy, as the facts indicate, remains the same as under Mao Zedong. The main aim of that strategy is for China to gain the position of hegemon dictating its will to other peoples and countries. At the same time Mao's heires are aware that the "helmsman's" ideas alone will not solve, the more so as their adherents are becoming fewer. Strength is needed, and to gain strength, time is necessary--up to the end of the century, it is estimated in China; that will apprently suffice. So Beijing "pragmatists" are declaring (as Deng Xiaoping did, for instance, in an interview with Italian journalists) the "desirability" for China of the "war not taking place at least for the next 20 years," that is, until China can gain strength, develop a powerful military potential and get modern types of weapons on the production line. "Do not waste a day"; "achieve decisive successes in the eighties"; "do not heed privations" the Beijing press appeals.

As it was under Mao, Beijing's foreign policy line is characterized by extreme anti-Sovietism and hostility toward the USSR's friends. Here the Beijing leaders are making the greatest efforts to form some kind of "broad international united front"--in short, a bloc of any forces united by hostility toward the Soviet Union and world socialism. The Beijing leaders regard the stepping up and exacerbation of international tension as a factor favoring the knocking together and strengthening of such a bloc. Hence stem their instigation and support of those who are inclined toward saber-rattling and fond of adventures, shows of "determination" and "uncompromising confrontation" under the false slogan of resisting "Soviet hegemonism."

The Chinese leaders' intention is now evident: to create unsurmountable barriers in the path toward normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations. Hostile activity against our country and party is being stepped up. A broad stream of falsifications of the history of Soviet-Chinese relations, "substantiations" of territorial claims against the USSR and blackening of the great Soviet assistance to the Chinese people in their struggle against imperialism and for the socialist restructuring of society is flowing from the PRC mass media.

In creating such barriers Beijing is at the same time clearing its own path toward the further strengthening of their alliance with imperialist and other reactionary forces of the world.

By means of a demonstration of anti-Sovietism the Chinese leadership is counting on enhancing its value in the eyes of the ruling classes in the United States and other capitalist states. It is seeking to prove that the speediest surmounting of China's weakness is in the West's own interests--or in any case in the interests of militarist circles. By this means Beijing is counting on an increase in material support from the West for building up its military potential and implementing the "four modernizations" program. Actions similar to those of the United States against Afghanistan, emphatic sympathy with Washington over the failure of its provocative military act against Iran--these are just some of the indications of the destructiveness of the PRC's foreign policy and the Chinese leaders' desire to keep pace with their American partner and reinforce good will.

Beijing unconditionally supports any actions aimed at whipping up international tension and has opposed and continues to oppose measures and proposals on stabilizing the situation in the world. The inflammatory nature of Beijing's propaganda is also manifested in its obvious attempts to cause a collision between the USSR and the United States and an East-West confrontation, counting on growing fat on the fruits of the conflict. "The United States and Europe," XINHUA asserts, for instance, "are faced with the question: submit or wage war." And Beijing provocatively advises them to "make the choice" now, since later it will be "much more difficult" to do so.

Readily seeking to expand military-political cooperation with the United States and the NATO countries, Beijing is trying to shift onto them the main burden of confrontation with the Soviet Union and the socialist community. It is no accident that within the framework of the concept of a "broad international united front" for the struggle against the Soviet Union Beijing is increasingly persistently urging the United States to head that "front." The instigators from Beijing assign themselves an auxiliary and supplementary role on the basis of so-called "parallel actions" with the imperialist partners.

It is known that the West received with a certain degree of caution the criticism in China of the Cultural Revolution and in particular the rehabilitation of Liu Shaoqi. Questions have been raised as to whether this process will lead to a review of the foreign policy platform established under Mao Zedong, with its overt anti-Sovietism and its stake on an alliance with imperialism.

The Chinese leaders hastened to reassure their main imperialist partners. At meetings with foreign journalists they stressed that China's line of maintaining "friendly relations" with the United States is of a "long-term, strategic" nature. At the same time assurances were given that Beijing "prefers not to have a treaty with the Soviet Union." There is a ceaseless flow of appeals and "warnings": "Agreements with the Soviet Union can never be trusted"; "the United States, the West European countries and Japan must increase military expenditure, build up their arms and fight the Soviet Union, matching blow for blow." Advice comes to the United States from Beijing to "be prepared to wage several wars simultaneously in different regions" and "adopt speedy measures to prepare for the use of force."

Things have even gone so far that Japanese official circles were recently forced to publicly condemn as "interference in Japan's internal affiars" the recommendations addressed by Chinese leaders to a leader of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party that Japan should double its military budget for the sake of becoming a "great military power" which, in the Beijing strategists' opinion, should "wage the struggle against Soviet hegemonism" in conjunction with the United States and Western Europe.

The political maneuvers undertaken by the Chinese leaders and imperialist circles manifest the clear intention of each side to achieve their own ends and the satisfaction of, above all, their selfish interests. The peace-loving peoples are bound to be anxious about the further development of the Beijing leadership's unprecedented alliance with the aggressive circles of the United States, NATO and Japan and the expansion of military ties between the imperialists and Beijing. On 24 May, for example a high-ranking PRC military delegation headed by Gang Biao, member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo, vice premier and chief of the CCP Central Committee Military Council Secretariat, flew to the United States. Following U.S. Defense Secretary Brown's Beijing visit in January 1980 this is yet another major step in the coordination of aggressive plans directed against the socialist community, the national liberation movement and all peace-loving forces. It is not a formal military alliance, of course, but this kind of rapprochement between China and imperialism poses a danger in the current international situation.

The Chinese leaders would like to use the West to help them pave the way for the implementation of the hegemonist plans hatching in Beijing, primarily vis-a-vis the Asian region. And if this succeeds Uncle Sam may then be invited to "pack his bags," as one of the Chinese leaders said. Obviously the hopes pinned on Beijing as a reliable partner are naive, to say the least. You need only leaf through the pages of recent history to see that.

There is no hint of anything new let alone constructive in all Beijing's subterfuges, inflammatory actions and demagogic statements. For many years Chinese policy, tied by Maoist dogma, has been mortally afraid of the bracing wind of detente and peaceful cooperation and has sought nourishment in the numbing atmosphere ofcold war and international tension.

Beijing is seeking to use tension in international relations for its won benefit and to the detriment of the interests of peace-loving peoples, which is bound to cause them anxiety.

The peoples of Asia, primarily those in the countries adjacent to China, are particularly anxious: Beijing's accords on "parallel actions" with U.S. imperialists pose a great danger to them. These accords are turning into new threats of another armed attack on Vietnam and pressure on the ASEAN countries, incitement of the Pakistani leadership to step up subversive actions against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and attempt to complicate Pakistani-Indian relations. The Chinese leaders have stepped up support for the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs driven out by the Kampuchean people. They have deemed it necessary to confirm their old claims to the land of the neighboring states of India, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Japan and others. Nor has Beijing abandoned support for pro-Chinese "fifth columns" in Southeast and South Asian states in the shape of Beijing-inspired "insurgent" and separatist movements and "Huaqiao"--people of Chinese nationality--associations.

An important part of Beijing's foreign policy activity is the desire todistort the essence of the foreign policy of the USSR and the socialist community countries, split this community and set the other socialist countries against the Soviet Union and the fraternal parties against the CPSU.

In connection with the Warsaw Pact's 25th anniversary Beijing launched an avalanche of attacks against the coordinated foreign policy course of the socialist community states and against their peace-loving initiatives directed toward curbing the arms race, preserving the detente process and normalizing the international political climate. While whitewashing the aggressive NATO bloc and inciting it to further build up arms the Maoists are at the same time turning the facts inside out by stating that the Warsaw Pact Organization is the "main instrument of...the policy of aggression and war."

Pursuing a course hostile to world socialism and all revolutionary forces, the Beijing leadership has recently stepped up attempts to undermine the communist movement from within, to split its ranks and to weaken the positions of the parties guided by Marxist-Leninist teaching. Having failed in its attempts to create a kind of pro-Maoist international and to plant Maoist groups and groupings in revolutionary movements, the Chinese leadership switched to equally perfidious tactics of introducing its ideas and policy into the world communist movement. These are all unseemly attempts doomed to failure. However, revolutionaries throughout the world must continue to be vigilant regarding new subversive and provocative activity by Beijing, whose strategic goals fundamentally contradict the interests of the revolutionary movement.

In the present complex international situation the dangerous essence of Beijing actions and maneuvers is becoming clearer and clearer. At the same time, it is becoming increasingly obvious that the calculations of those Western state and political figures who still hope to play the China card in their own interests and at the expense of others' interests are shortsighted.

As for the Soviet Union, it firmly supports the cause of peace, international security and good-neighborly relations with all countries, including the PRC. Hostility toward the USSR, which the Beijing leaders have made virtually the basis of their foreign policy course, will definitely not pay China dividends. It is a shortsighted policy. The Soviet Union's line in relations with the PRC is clearly and precisely defined. We are for the building of good respectful relations with that country. And this was how the question was put in the decisions of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. And no one will deflect us from the Leninist foreign policy course which corresponds to the fundamental interests of all peoples--neither by methods of pressure and threats nor with the help of "cunning" maneuvers.

MISSILE TEST AFFECTS U.S. SECURITY

LD240954 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] We present "Weekly Comment": News analyst Vladislav Kozyakov today discusses the Beijing announcement of the rocket test in the Pacific:

China announced last week that it would fire a rocket from the Chinese mainland into an area south of the Chinese mainland into an area south of the Kiribati Islands in the central Pacific between 12 May and 10 May and 10 June. An official statement from Beijing said the test would involve a carrier rocket and military experts have no doubt that a new intercontinental ballistic missile will be tested. According to the Japanese defense officials, the tests are being conducted in the framework of China's policy of demonstrating force. The officials report that the weapon being tested is the CSSX-4 intercontinental rocket which is capable of reaching the United States.

Why should China create such a weapon, and how can it affect the security of the American people? I think this is a legitimate question Americans may ask themselves.

The leaders of China continue to assure Washington that their aim is to create a military buildup directed against the Soviet Union. They are using their anti-Soviet policy and propaganda to obtain modern armaments and military technology from the United States and other NATO countries. But Beijing's strategy threatens not only the Soviet Union and other neighboring countries but also nations on other continents too. According to military experts, China already has mediumrange missiles which can reach the territory of the Soviet Union countries in the Middle East, Southeast Asia and other neighboring areas. So the development of the new intercontinental rocket, the CSSX-4 is not connected with Beijing's plans regarding these areas. It is connected with global strategy of world domination pursued by the Chinese leaders and this strategy represents a real threat to U.S. security, and it is President's National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski who has initiated the policy of playing the Chinese card against the Soviet Union. What will he say now with connection with the announcement of Beijing's plan to develop the intercontinental armaments capable of reaching the United States? China's leaders seem to be playing the American card against America's security.

It is also notable that the present intercontinental ballistic rocket test has been announced in Beijing soon after another official statement saying that a new world war is inevitable. Deng Xiaoping said that a new world war may be postponed for 20 years but not prevented for ever. The Chinese strategists probably intend to use these two decades for the implementation of their declared military modernization with the help of American technology. Let's also recall that China refuses to sign any international agreements on limiting and reducing nuclear missile weapons. Under such circumstances, further development of sophisticated long-range rockets by Beijing inevitably aggravates stability in the world.

Kornilov on Missile Test

LD261238 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 26, TASS--TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Beijing's propaganda drums sound at full volume again. And though this time the ballyhoo was raised about a "grandiose victory" in the implementation of the "programme of four modernizations" proclaimed by Beijing, this means not a success in the peaceful economic construction but another step in the country's militarisation--a first trial launching of a carrier rocket in the Pacific area. The press and radio publish and broadcast the address of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council of the PRC and the Military Council of the CPC Central Committee which says that the Launching will be "inspiring", and Beijing's main mouthpiece, the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO, published a lengthy article which asserts that in the hands of Beijing carrier rockets of nuclear weapons will be nothing else but "a means of spreading justice".

So the ballyhoo was raised in Beijing in connection with the missile's launching. Now what is the attitude to the launching of the Chinese missile in other countries?

These attitudes differ. Western news agencies report that the news about the testing of new missiles by Beijing "did not cause concern" in Washington's circles that continue attempts to play the "China card" in self-seeking political aims. Moreover, the Washington POST, for instance, supporting slanderous allegations of the Beijing propaganda declared that these missiles will lessen "the menace from the north" that allegedly overhangs China...

A number of Western countries view China's tests from different positions. Observers point out that Deputy Premier of the PRC State Council Deng Xiaoping, repeating the well-known Maoist dogmas about "inevitability" and even "desirability" of a world war, told recently Italian journalists who had arrived in Beijing that "war will break out sooner or later". Observers stress that these pronouncements were a sort of the background for the holding of the tests. Talking with heads of the Hearst newspapers group of the USA, Deng Xiaoping said that China is so poor that it has not much to lose in case of war, meaning that if some countries that are highly developed in the economic aspect risk to lose during a nuclear conflict whole economic areas that will be destroyed, the economic damage that will be sustained in case of such a conflict by the "poor China" will be relatively not large...

At the same time it is pointed out that total militarization of China which is the main aim of the "programme of four modernizations" is fully in keeping with the hegemonistic political ambitions of Beijing which, opposing resolutely any progress in the curbing of the arms race and continuing tests of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere, is conducting an aggressive expansionist course in the international arena, making territorial claims to neighbouring states. And the total area of territories claimed by China is larger than the territory of China itself. It is well remembered in Asian countries that 19 out of 30 military conflicts that took place in Asia after World War Two broke out through the fault of the Beijing rulers. So it is not surprising that the new step in the build-up of China's military potential causes particular concern in Asian countries that are China's neighbours.

"Beijing's dangerous intentions contradict the interests of peoples that are waging the struggle to curb the arms race and ban nuclear weapons", the Socialist Party of Japan stated in connection with the tests of the Chinese carrier tocket. The test of inter-continental ballistic missiles by Beijing is a dangerous and undesireable action from all points of view, writes the Japanese newspaper ASAHI. Beijing has been asserting so far that the possession of nuclear weapons is a measure of self-defence. But if China's recent invasion of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is recalled, Beijing's idea of "passive defence" does not look convincing at all. The London TIMES points out that missiles of such a range as those that have been tested by Beijing can carry nuclear warheads to a considerable number of the main targets in the United States and Western Europe. This reminder is quite apt, not in the least for those who encourage Chinese militarism directly or indirectly.

PRC SEEKS TO DRAW JAPAN INTO ANTI-SOVIET ALLIANCE

LD261118 Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 26 May 80

["Dangerous Visit"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 26, TASS--TASS political news analyst Viktor Zatsepin writes:

The Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Hua Guofeng is to come to Japan for the first official visit. As is stated in Beijing, Hua Guofeng will visit Japan's capital to discuss international problems and to sign an agreement on scientific-technical cooperation. But judging by press reports and the character of preparatory measures for this trip, the real aims of the visit are much broader than those officially announced.

Commentators note that literally on the eve of the visit China launched intercontinental ballistic missiles, and that was qualified by Japan's Defence Agency as "demonstration of force."

There is every indication that the Chinese leaders exactly intended to produce an impression on the insular neighbour, to create the background for the coming negotiations, which is needed to Beijing. It is not at all an accidental coincidence that just three days before Hua Guofeng's visit to Tokyo, his deputy for military affairs Geng Biao visited the Japanese capital on his way to Washington. Geng Biao reportedly discussed with the Japanese leaders "problems of inter-state cooperation in the military sphere."

Thus, seen quite clearly is the dangerous emphasis that the Chinese intend to make at the coming negotiations in Tokyo. And this is no wonder.

In the very first days after the normalisation in 1972 of relations with Japan the Chinese leaders, acting through official and non-official channels, insistently sought from Japan military cooperation including, as was reported by a spokesman of Japan's Foreign Ministry, in tactical and strategic spheres and also in the sphere of military technology. Beijing seeks to draw Tokyo into adventurist, anti-Soviet strategy, to impose upon it the course which is to the liking of the Chinese hegemonists, to knock together a Chinese-Japanese military-political alliance on an anti-Soviet basis.

The pressure particularly intensified after China and Japan signed the so-called treaty of "peace and friendship." The Chinese became so unceremonious that Beijing quite openly started pointing to the Japanese leaders what policy they should carry out. Early in May this year Hua Guofeng at a meeting with the Japanese Conservative Yasuhiro Nakasone said that Japan spends too little money for military purposes and, therefore, it should "sharply increase the military budget, to enhance defensive capacity and particularly the fighting efficiency of the airforce." He called for broad military cooperation between China, Japan and the United States.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry then gave a rebuff to the adviser from Beijing, qualifying these "instructions" as "gross interference into internal affairs of Japan." But in Beijing they have stopped long ago paying attention to discontent with the Chinese leader's unceremonious actions voiced by its partner. Threats, roughness and even overt blackmail--these are the methods of the present Chinese diplomacy. The Chinese leaders' desire to attain their great-power hegemonistic aims as soon as possible is so great that Hua Guofeng, for instance, was not stopped in his plans to visit Tokyo even by the political crisis that has erupted in Japan.

The Prime Minister Ohira a few days ago is known to have been compelled to dissolve ahead of time the parliament which gave a vote of non-confidence in his government. Elections to the lower and then to the upper chambers will be held in Japan at the end of next month. The Liberal Democrats are now not disposed to receive guests. The more so that the Ohira government itself will exist only till the elections. But, seemingly, exactly in that circumstance the Chinese strategists discern benefits to themselves. They seemingly hope that in such conditions the government might prove to be more tractable and will meet Beijing's demands halfway.

Possibly, the Japanese liberals have their own calculations, too. But, according to commentators, Ohira's trip to Washington played not the last role in his defeat in parliament. In Washington under Jimmy Carter's pressure he rashly promised to sharply increase military expenditures. Hua Guofeng also intends to exert such a pressure in Japan.

The democratic public of Japan expects with caution the arrival of the Chinese leader. The press insistently urges the government not to yield to pressure from Beijing which tries to draw Japan into the orbit of its great-power, hegemonistic policy, into the strategy of the United States and China which is dangerous to peace and security of the peoples, as the influential Japanese ASAKHI ZYANARU wrote.

Japanese sober-minded politicians, newspapers warn that any adjustment of the Japanese side to that dangerous policy of China will in the final account not meet the national interests of Japan and also the interests of maintaining goodneighbourly relations with other neighbouring countries, including with the Soviet Union. The negotiations will show whether the government will heed these well-justified warnings.

EMBASSY PERSONNEL ATTEND MOSCOW MEETING ON CHINA REVOLUTION

OW240853 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Dear Listeners: The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countires and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society held a party on the evening of 22 May at the House of Friendship of People of All Countries in Moscow, to commemorate the 55th anniversary of the 30 May movement and the beginning of the great Chinese revolution of 1925-1927. The following is a report by this station's reporter.

Present at the meeting were activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, Soviet military advisers to the contemporary government of Dr Sun Yat-sen in southern China, and representatives from various circles in Moscow. Also present were staff members of the Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union and of the XINHUA.

Comrade (Si-mi-de-ke-fu), vice chairman of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, director of the Far East Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and corresponding academician of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, delivered the opening speech. Next, Professor Yuriyev, Soviet Sinologist and doctor of history, reported on the 30 May movement and the great Chinese revolution of 1925-1927.

He said: The great revolution of 1925-1927, which we are now commemorating, was one of the most important events in modern Chinese history. Judging by the scope, experience and results of the struggle and the magnitude of its future influence, it could indeed be called a great revolution. Its main slogan was: Completely restore China's national sovereignty, overthrow imperialist agents and feudal warlords, and unify the country under the political power of a national democratic government! The distinct nationalistic character of the great revolution brought people from a wide range of backgrounds to participate in it.

The Chinese working class was the vanguard and the leading force of the great revolution. As far as the Chinese Communist Party--the political leader and organizer of the actions of the Chinese proletariat and the whole Chinese nation--was concerned, this revolution was the first major fighting event. Although the Chinese Communist Party was still very weak at that time, it was able to withstand the test.

Yuriyev said emphatically: The great revolution of 1925-1927 received the support of the Soviet working people. Their assistance was in the fundamental interest of the Chinese people. It encouraged the Chinese people, increased their revolutionary strength and filled them with confidence in China's bright future. The friendly relations established between the Soviet and Chinese people in those years left a deep impression on their minds. These relations kept developing for many years. The results were especially remarkable during the 10 years immediately following the victory of the Chinese people's revolution.

Yuriyev said in conclusion: The CPSU and the Soviet Government are currently doing everything possible to restore the friendly relations between the people of the two countries. This is in the interest of the people of both countries and in the interest of peace and socialism.

Following the meeting, the Chinese film "The Cradle" was shown to those present.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON SOUTH KOREAN SITUATION

Brown Cited on 'Obligation'

ID241742 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] A report from Washington: The U.S. President's assistant for national security, Brzezinski, is insisting on immediate use of American forces in South Korea in order to quell the unrest with an iron hand. Interference in South Korea is also advocated by the State Department, even though it is objecting to radical measures. As is clear from unofficial statements by representatives of the administration, the U.S. Government has already taken a number of measures to crush the internal disorders in South Korea. In particular, the U.S. commander in chief in South Korea has given permission for the S. Korean Army units under his control to be used to keep order in the South Korean town of Kwangju, where unrest among the population has continued for seven days and reached white heat.

In addition, the Pentagon has begun to assemble extra military forces off South Korea. It is announced in Washington that the aircraft carrier Coral Sea, which was en route for San Francisco from the Philippines, has received orders to sail to the South Korean coast and to remain there until mid-June. Aboard the aircraft carrier are more than 50 bombers and fighters. The U.S. aircraft carrier Midway will also be sent into the area. This vessel is at present taking part in naval manoeuvres off Japan.

In a UPI interview, U.S. Defense Secretary Brown said that the United States is bound to South Korea by a treaty under which it is obliged to give aid to the Seoul government.

U.S. Preparing 'Direct Path'

LD240623 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] The United States is actively preparing to take a direct part in putting down the anitgovernment demonstrations in South Korea, so as to prevent the overthrow of the pro-American regime there. The U.S. National Security Council is working all out on plans for the possible use of American troops in South Korea for the suppression of antigovernment disorders. It is being said in journalistic circles that the President's national security adviser, Brzezinski, is insisting on the immediate use of American troops so as to put down the insurrection with an iron fist. The State Department, too, favors interference in South Korea.

'U.S. Reaction'

LD231654 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] It has been announced in Washington that the American administration has allowed the South Korean regime to use the detachments of the joint American-South Korean Armed Forces to suppress popular discontent in South Korea. A special conference was held at the White House to discuss the situation in South Korea. The conference was attended by the President's Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski, Defense Secretary Brown and State Secretary Muskie. The American aircraft carrier Coral Sea has set out from the naval base in the Philippines for Korea ahead of a naval strike force. Meanwhile heavy tanks and armored personnel carriers completely surrounded the city of Kwangju with a population of 800,000. The people of the city demand that the pro-American military regime resign and hand over power to the democratic forces. The regime has threatened to execute anyone found in possession of arms of munitions.

Situation Remains 'Tense'

LD252104 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Tokyo, May 25, TASS --The situation remains tense in the city of Kwangju which became the centre of the present mass actions of the South Korean population against the moribund puppet regime. The pro-American military dictatorship counts on drowning in blood the uprising of the people which demands abolition of draconic repressive laws and restoration of constitutional freedoms.

According to reports from Seoul, new punitive units were parachuted to the region of Kwangju which is completely surrounded by troops. According to some reports, more than 10,000 soldiers of the Seoul regime are concentrated in the regions adjoining the city, which is still under the control of the insurgents. The soldiers are conducting mopping operations and are preparing to storm Kwangju's central districts where the insurgents have built barricades. Tanks and armoured vehicles, moved to suppress the popular uprising, are at the ready 1.5 kilometres from the city centre.

Despite the fact that the 800,000 residents of the city experience a shortage of food and fuel and defying the repeated demands of the authorities to lay down arms and threats with brutal repression, the insurgents are fully resolved to carry on struggle till final victory. 30,000 residents held a demonstration yesterday demanding an end to the state of emergency, resignation of the head of the military dictatorship general Chon Tu-hwan, release of all political prisoners and implementation of democratic changes. The demonstrators burnt an effigy of the new dictator. A similar demonstration with 20,000 people taking part was held today. Clashes between students and troops are continuing, new casualties are reported. According to the Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN, separate units of the insurgents are taking to the mountains for waging a guerrilla war.

KYODO agency reports that the Foreign Ministry of South Korea's puppet regime recommended all foreigners to leave the cities of Kwangju and Mokpho gripped by anti-government manifestations.

Glazunov Comment

LD261656 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 26 May 80

[Viktor Glazunov commentary]

[Excerpts] Thousands of miles lie between the American city of Miami and the South Korean town of Kwangju. Yet there is a definite connection between violent developments that took place in the two cities. The black population of Miami rose up against the system of racial discrimination that has plagued the 25 million blacks living in the United States. In Kwangju, the population rebelled against the repressive regime of the puppet Seoul government patronized by the United States.

Now, White House officials are holding meetings where they are discussing the South Korean developments with the same biased approach which they are applying towards the antiracist actions in America. The uprising in Kwangju was the spark that kindled revolts in two dozens of other South Korean cities. The population demands that the state of emergency be lifted, repressive laws repealed, political prisoners set free and democratic reforms carried through. The Seoul puppets answer these demands by intensifying their reprisals.

The American benefactors are giving their full backing to the punitive measures taken by the Seoul government. If the need arises, the Seoul puppets will be able to resort to the help of the units of the 40,000-strong American occupation troops deployed in South Korea.

Variants for the use of the American force are being examined by the National Security Council of the United States with Zbigniew Brzezinski at the head. This diehard hawk insists on the immediate use of American troops to suppress with an iron fist what he terms as the mutiny in South Korea.

At any rate, the American troops in that country are in a state of full military preparedness. The American defense minister, Harold Brown, has come out with a threatening warning that the United States has sufficient military equipment and munitions in South Korea to carry out intensive military operations for 2 months. In short, the Carter administration is full of determination to uphold by every possible means the interests of their puppets in South Korea up to the very end. This means to uphold its own imperialist interests as well, since the puppet regimes constantly succeeding one another in Seoul allow the United States to use South Korea as a springboard in East Asia.

Once again the United States emerges before the world as a protector of repressive regimes and trampler of peoples freedom. The experience of the past few years seems to have taught Washington officials nothing. The downfall of the shah's regime in Iran, the overthrow of the Somoza dictatorship in Nicaragua, the mounting movement against the American puppets in El Salvador and other Latin American countries, and finally the current uprising in South Korea--all this should have put the United States on the lookout. But it's not so easy apparently to give up the role of a world policeman when imperialist aims continue to lie at the bottom of American foreign policy.

Lebedev Comment

ID262116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 26 May 80

[Igor Lebedev commentary]

[Text] Recent reports from South Korea are reminiscent of bulletins about military actions. They show that the ardor of the struggle of the population, which had risen against the antipopular Seoul regime, is not weakening. The center of the present actions against the corrupt puppet regime is the town of Kwangju, situated 270 km south of Seoul. The inhabitants of this, the third largest town in South Korea, having seized arms stores, have driven government troops out of town. They are demanding an end to repressive laws, the reestablishment of constitutional liberties, the resignation of the head of the military dictatorship, Gen Chon Tu-hwan, and the liberation of all political detainees.

The struggle of the rebels is continuing, and the number of victims of the bloody repressions, with which the authorities intend to suppress the acts of the people, is increasing. At present Kwangju is surrounded by punitive contingents of puppet troops. Transport aircraft are arriving at nearby airbases with soldiers and military equipment. The attitude of the U.S. administration to these dramatic events in South Korea is extremely remarkable--a country whose troops are occupying South Korea. The American ambassador in Tokyo, Mansfield, recently stated that the United States would support the Seoul regime as long as was necessary. And these are not empty words. The 40,000-strong American expeditionary corps quartered in South Korea has been put on a state of combat alert. Feverish work is going on in Washington to elaborate variations of the possible use of U.S. troops for the suppression of the so-called disturbances. The American aircraft carrier Coral Sea has been hastily sent to the South Korean coast. On board are 50 bombers and fighters. As we see, the deeds of the Washington administration are far removed from the pharisaical words about their adherence to the ideals of freedom and democracy about which America propaganda does not tire.

In South Korea harsh terror is being vented upon the student youth and the democratic forces which are coming out in favor of their vital rights. The world progressive public angrily condemns the tyranny of the Seoul puppets and is in solidarity with the young and working people of South Korea waging a decisive struggle against a reactionary regime for democracy and progress.

Rostovtsev Comment

LD252308 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Our commentator Yuriy Rostovtsev has this to say about the developments in South Korea, where fighting continues between insurgents and the troops of the dictatorship.

There is in fact a civil war going on in South Korea. Severe political and economic oppression has forced people to take up arms. Sixteen cities have rebelled; there is stubborn fighting throughout the southern province of Cholla-Namdo, where some 4 million people live. The insurgents are holding the country's third biggest city Kwangju; it is governed by a civilian committee. There is unrest even in the South Korean Army sent to suppress the uprising. The Seoul authorities are in panic; their American patrons are also alarmed. The National Security Council has held an emergency meeting in the White House, and according to journalists in Washington Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, has insisted that troops be used to strangle the unrest. It was decided to use the strike forces of the South Korean Army controlled by the American command to crush the civilian unrest. The 40,000-strong American occupation corps is in combat readiness, the aircraft carrier Coral Sea is leading a group of combat ships to Korean waters from a naval base in the Philippines. Reconnaissance planes have flown to the American base in Okinawa; a spokesman for the State Department threatened the department would react in a most serious way in line with its duties provided by American treaties with Seoul.

In other words, active preparations are underway for direct U.S. military participation in suppressing the unrest. By force of arms Washington is trying to prevent changes toward democracy in South Korea. Koreans are courageously struggling for their rights, for a better life, while so-called champions of civil rights in the White House are working out plans to drown the uprising in blood and save their puppets in Seoul. The United States is using the dictatorship as a screen to retain South Korea as a military stronghold in Northeast Asia.

The events in South Korea show once more that Washington is not concerned with the needs and desires of millions of South Koreans nor the rights and liberties of other nations when it comes to defending United States imperialist interests.

Viktorov Comment

LD232320 Moscow TASS in English 2307 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 23, TASS--TASS news analyst Nikolay Viktorov writes:

South Korea is in turmoil, brought to the limits of despair by ruthless political and economic oppression the population has swarmed into the streets of towns and villages demanding democratic changes, economic improvements and political rights.

In these conditions, what was the side taken by the "human rights champions" from the White House? Did they take the side of the people that had risen to defend its violated rights, to improve the living conditions?

Not at all! All these days U.S. military authorities in South Korea were silent about the events in the country. Washington confined itself to expressions of "concern" over the situation that developed there. But as soon as the South Korean military clique had seen its control over the situation in the country slipping, the United States threw away the mask of an onlooker. A special meeting was convened in the White House following which commander of the U.S. occupation troops in South Korea General Witham hastened to come to the rescue of the South Korean "gorillas": He assigned a strike force to be at their disposal. The force was under the united American-Korean command. The force was used to suppress the mass protest demonstrations.

Washington's participation in suppressing the popular movement did not confine itself to this. From the U.S. base in the Philippines, the U.S. Coral Sea aircraft carrier was sent to the Korean waters at the head of an aircraft "strike force". New planes arrived at the U.S. air force base in the Japanese island of Okinawa to help the U.S. occupation forces in South Korea.

The position taken by Washington in the developments in South Korea has a logic of its own. Rescuing from the popular wrath the antipopular rotten regime, the White House above all defends its own interests. It is an open secret that the United States needs South Korea as an important strategic beachhead in north-eastern Asia. In this connection, Washington is afraid of changes in South Korea, any shifts towards democratisation.

The developments in South Korea have once again clearly demonstrated that the White House is not concerned over the situation of millions of South Koreans. Neither is it concerned for their democratic rights. When the imperialist interests of the United States are at issue, Washington conveniently forgets the loud slogans about human rights protection, about democracy and is ready to throw the peoples of a country at the mercy of the most reactionary forces.

Soviet Trade Unions' Statement

LD261930 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 26 May 80

["Resolute Condemnation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 26, TASS--The USSR Central Trade Union Council resolutely condemns the bloody repressions against the democratic forces started by the South Korean Government, the trade union council says in its statement in connection with the eventsin South Korea.

While brutal repressions against the population in South Korea continue, the Carter administration expresses its readiness to increase its support of the Seoul anti-popular regime and expands the American military presence in South Korea, says the statement. Talking of democracy and the defence of human rights, Washington, in practice, encourages the South Korean dictatorial regime to new crimes.

"The Soviet people and their trade unions, just like all progressive mankind, resolutely protest against the antipopular actions of the military government in South Korea and express their solidarity with the struggle of the South Korean population for their national rights, democracy and peaceful reunification of their country," says the statement. "The USSR Central Trade Union Council calls on the world's working people and the international trade union movement to build up their solidarity with the people of Korea and demand from the Seoul authorities and their American patrons to end repressions against the democratic forces and the population of South Korea and give the Korean people an opportunity to solve the issue of a peaceful reunification of their country by themselves".

Pyongyang Meeting Condemns 'Atrocities'

LD261702 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Pyongyang, May 26, TASS--A mass meeting of protest against the atrocities of the South Korean military junta was held in the capital of the Korean Democratic People's Republic. The participants condemned the repressions of the puppet government which is trying to drown in blood the protests of the people who demand democratisation of South Korean society. The events in South Korea demonstrate that the Seoul government drew no lesson from the sad fate of Pak Chong-hui, a member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Yim Chun-chu, told the meeting. It continues with its repressions against the working people, refuses to lift martial law and release the thousands arrested illegally. In addition, the clique of Chon Tu-hwan, is clearly making plans of bloody repressions against the rebels in the city of Kwangju and other regions in the south. The Seoul authorities are using a monstrous lie, trying to accuse the KDP of "complicity" in the people's uprising in South Korea. The struggle of the working people in South Korea has its roots going deep into the internal situation and has nothing to do with the KDPR, stressed Yim Chun-chu.

KCNA Statement Cited

LD232323 Moscow TASS in English 2317 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Pyongyang, May 23, TASS--A statement released by the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY today says that for over two months mass demonstrations have continued in South Korea of students and other segments of population for a democratisation of society. Daily, the demonstrations are gaining in scope, growing into a massive uprising, following the introduction by the military-fascist clique of the martial law. In Kwangju and other towns of South Korea, hundreds of thousands of people have risen for the struggle. Large contingents of armed forces have been sent against them. Security forces, tanks and armoured vehicles are being introduced into the main cities of South Korea. Every day authorities arrest democratic, political and public figures, leaders of workers and students. In Kwangju armed paratroopers opened fire on the demonstrators using armoured vehicles for killing people.

In trying to find a justification for its activities, the military administration of South Korea asserts in its statement that the martial law has been introduced because of the mass demonstrations by the South Korean people allegedly instigated by "communists" and because of the "threat from the North." The KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY says that the present events in South Korea are wholly its internal matter and have no connection with the KDPR. As we have repeatedly stated we do not intend to interfere in South Korea's internal affairs no matter what turn they take. Proceeding from such a position we have never interfered in, nor attacked, the south in the past when certain events were under way in South Korea. And today although the situation in South Korea remains complex we pursue a dialogue with it with a view to a peaceful reunification of the country. The statement stresses in conclusion that the United States must discontinue inciting the military and fascist elements to further bloody reprisals against the people.

HUA GUOFENG ARRIVES IN TOKYO FOR TALKS WITH OHIRA

LD270646 Moscow TASS in English 0618 GMT 27 May

[Text] Tokyo, May 27, TASS--Hua Guofeng, the premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, today arrived in Japan on an official 6-day visit. He will hold talks with Japan's Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira on international problems and bilateral relations.

Japanese commentators believe that the main purpose of Hua Guofeng's visit is to impose Beijing's adventuristic anti-Soviet concepts upon Japan and to enlist Japan's support for China's hegemonistic strategy. Encouraging the strengthening of the Japanese-American military alliance and the build-up of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces", the Chinese leaders are pressing for expansion of military cooperation of the United States and Japan with China on an anti-Soviet basis.

The Japanese public denounces China's bellicose designs as contradicting the interests of detente, consolidation of peace and security in Asia. It urges the Japanese Government to adhere to an independent foreign policy, aimed at the development of goodneighbourly relations with all countries.

TSVETOV: JAPANESE ATTITUDE TOWARD HUA, PRC COOLING

OW241211 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 23 May 80

[Tsvetov Tokyo dispatch]

[Text] Since the Diet passed the no-confidence resolution against Prime Minister Ohira and his cabinet, there has been a tendency among Japanese Government circles and even among the pro-China social organizations not to welcome Premier Hua Guofeng's visit to Japan as warmly as before. Government departments concerned have expressed doubts as to whether Premier Hua Guofeng should be treated as a guest of the state. The Foreign Ministry feels that it will be rather difficult to arrange for Premier Hua's visit to the Diet and for the presidents of both houses to give a reception in his honor.

Prime Minister Ohira is scheduled to give a reception in honor of Premier Hua on 28 May, but the Foreign Ministry is concerned about the possibility that many noted statesmen will refuse to attend the reception. An even more indifferent attitude seems to be prevalent among the local authorities in the places where Premier Hua is expected to visit.

The passage of the no-confidence resolution against Prime Minister Ohira and his cabinet indicates a deep dissatisfaction among the Japanese people in general with the principle of following the United States in foreign policy. The Ohira administration's attempt to play the "China card" in its foreign policy shows that Japan is blindly following the United States. Therefore, a somewhat indifferent attitude toward Hua's visit indicates that some statesmen hope that Japan will direct its China policy to conform to Japan's national interests and to strengthen peace and security in Asia.

Reflecting such views, ASAHI SHIMBUN says in its 20 May editorial: China has long maintained that "to possess nuclear weapons is a means to self-defence." Even if we admit that what China thinks is correct, its argument of "exclusively for self-defense" is rather self-conceited and not very persuasive, as seen in its sending troops into Vietnam to administer "punishment."

Touching on China's recent missile launches in the Pacific, ASAHI SHIMBUN adds: In view of easing tension in Asia, this is certainly not a desirable course to take. Japan cannot but strongly protest against this, since it is ready to provide China with large loans.

Editorial writers in Japan feel that any concessions made to China's expected persistent demands during Hua's visit will impair peace in the Far East.

PRC MILITARY DELEGATION STOPS IN TOKYO EN ROUTE TO U.S.

LD250917 Moscow TASS in English 0741 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Tokyo, May 25, TASS--TASS correspondent Sergey Logachev reports:

A Chinese military delegation, led by Vice Premier of the PRC State Council Geng Biao, stopped over here on Saturday on its way from Beijing to Washington. The delegation will hold talks in the United States for two weeks with high-ranking officials of the White House and the Pentagon. It will familiarize itself with several military facilities, samples of armaments and military equipment.

They do not conceal in Beijing the purposes of the Chinese military's trip over the ocean. According to KYODO agency, Geng Biao directly stated at Beijing airport before departure in a talk with America newsmen that China hopes to conclude contracts on American arms deliveries for the People's Liberation Army of China. The newspaper ASAHI SHUMBUN notes in this connection that the Chinese side is particularly interested in American transport planes, helicopters and electronic equipment.

Commenting on the forthcoming visit by the PRC military delegation to the United States, the newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN points out that it constitutes a new step towards consolidating American-Chinese military cooperation which was noticeably activated after the trip to China in January this year by U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown, towards constant consultations on military issues between Beijing and Washington.

The local press points out that after the talks over the ocean Geng Biao and his delegation will again come to Tokyo. They would have several meetings with leaders of the Japanese Government, which are believed to be concentrated on creating a tripartite military alliance between the United States, China and Japan on an anti-Soviet basis--the dream which the Beijing hegemonists have cherished for long. The Chinese military delegation has left for the USA.

JAPAN BACKDATES SUSPENSION OF CONTRACTS WITH IRAN

LD231438 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Tokyo, May 23, TASS--Yielding to Washington's diktat, the Japanese Government has embarked on the path of putting economic pressure on Iran. The Cabinet of Ministers adopted a decision today to introduce economic measures against that country from June 2. Seeking to oblige Washington which is rudely pressing on its West European allies and Japan to gain their support for the undeclared war against the Iranian people, Japan announced suspension of contracts which the Japanese companies concluded with Iran after November 4 last year when American diplomats were captured in Tehran on espionage charges.

PETROV ON AFGHAN PROPOSAL FOR A 'POLITICAL SETTLEMENT'

LD242343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 80 p 4

[Aleksey Petrov: "Position of Peace and Good Neighborliness]

[Text] The proposals of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] contained in the government statement of 14 May are being broadly discussed in the capitals of many countries of the world. These proposals are directed at a political settlement of the situation, which has taken shape around Afghanistan as a result of incessant aggressive actions, acts of sabotage and other forms of imperialist interference in its internal affairs.

The Afghan people know the price of peace and independence. In their age-long struggle against the colonialists, they made great sacrifices in upholding their freedom and asserting their right to independent development. But the independence and even the very existence of the Afghan state were again in jeopardy, when imperialist reaction and its accomplices decided to prevent by force of arms from outside national independence and the democratic transformations in Afghanistan, a start which was marked by the April revolution of 1978.

The call for accord and cooperation, which Democratic Afghanistan addressed to Pakistan, Iran and other southwest Asian states, has been heard by far from all. Some regimes have received the Afghan revolution from hostile positions: They decided to strangle it by all means so as to prevent the Afghans from breaking out of the darkness of feudalism. Imperialist reaction first based itself in these attempts on the shah's Iran, and then, after reaching collusion with Beijing, has turned Pakistan into the main springboard for anti-Afghan intrigues, where the main centers are located for the training of the so-called rebel forces, i.e. military units sent to Afghanistan for armed struggle against the authorities, for making short shrift of all who are defending the interests of the people and leading the country along the road of peace, democracy and progress.

The enemies of Democratic Afghanistan have not simply violated normal life in that country, but they also built up dangerous tensions in the whole of the region and began deteriorating the atmosphere in the world as a whole.

The initiative of the DRA of 14 May is permeated with striving to reverse the developments into the channel of political solutions, that would consider the objective realities of the situation, proceed from the principles of peaceful coexistence and the interests of maintaining normal relations with all states bordering on Afghanistan. The government of Babrak Karmal proposes to hold bilateral Afghan-Iranian and Afghan-Pakistani talks in order to draw up agreements on the basis of the principles of good neighborliness and noninterference in internal affairs, of mutually beneficial cooperation. Such agreements could contain specific commitments on nonadmission of armed and any other hostile activity against one another from one's respective territory as well as an agreement on assistance to the free return home of Afghans, who found themselves by force of various circumstances in the territories of neighbor states. Guided by humanitarian principles, respect for the family and religious feelings of people, the Government of the DRA guarantees to all repatriates full freedom and personal immunity. It is, naturally, borne in mind that from the very start of the process of political settlement, any interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs, including armed interference, by the states involved in it, will be ceased.

At the subsequent stages, the sides could examine also a number of other issues concerning their mutual relations.

Afghanistan's proposals proceed from the premise that a component part of political settlement must be respective guarantees on the part of some states, including the Soviet Union and the United States. The United States will also commit itself not to carry out any subversive activity against Afghanistan, including from the territory of third countries. Ending and guaranteed nonresumption of any forms of external interference in the home affairs of the DRA would make it possible to resolve the question of withdrawal of Soviet troops from its territory.

The Government of the DRA considers it necessary that, in the process of settlement, the present-day situation in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf, and the military political activity of the states, which do not belong to that region will also be taken into consideration. It urges turning that region into a zone of peace, dismantling foreign military bases there and other measures for easing tensions and strengthening security.

The Government of the DRA has once again stressed that questions concerning Afghanistan's interests cannot be discussed and the more so decided without its participation or without its knowledge. At the same time, Afghanistan supports the efforts of other states along the lines of political settlement and welcomes the good services rendered by the Republic of Cuba as chairman of the nonaligned movement.

In putting forward proposals on ways of settling relations with Pakistan and Iran, the Government of the DRA is acting in full accord with the UN Charter, which envisages that "the sides in any dispute, whose continuation could threaten the maintenance of peace and security, will in the first place try to resolve it through negotiations," acting in such a way "as not to menace international peace, security and justice."

The statement by the Government of the DRA on political settlement has been met with interest by all who are showing real concern for peace rather than simply holding forth on this subject, while looking in fact for a pretext for confrontation.

Touching upon the Afghan initiative, a spokesman for India's Foreign Ministry pointed out that the Government of the DRA "strives for the speediest settlement of the problem".

The media of many countries have pointed out the business-like approach by the Government of the DRA and its readiness for constructive equitable talks.

An understanding of the advisibility of examining profoundly the proposals of the DRA is not alien to realistically minded political circles in the West. According to FRG Foreign Minister H.D. Genscher, "it is necessary to study seriously and thoroughly the proposals of the Afghan Government on a settlement."

But how have Washington and Beijing, the places where the main threads of activity hostile to Democratic Afghanistan are spinned, reacted to the Afghan initiative? President Carter made in one interview two mutually exclusive statements. He said that it was worthwhile to examine the Afghan proposals, and at the same time made a reservation, however, that he had "no exact information" on what was "implied" and expressed the view that it was inexpedient to do so, i.e. examine the proposals. The reaction of the new U.S. Secretary of State E. Muskie was similar to that of the President. First Muskie seemed to notice the positive aspects in Afghanistan's proposals, but then described these proposals as unacceptable.

There are also such people in the United States, who in answer to the initiatives leading to a political settlement, demand as Republican Senator J. Danforth is doing, that arms supplies to the Afghan rebels be increased, the actions of various Afghan bandit groups coordinated and diplomatic relations with the present legitimate Afghan Government be broken off, while leaving the option to recognize some other "national liberation government".

The Chinese leaders have teamed up with the most rightwing circles in the West. It is precisely from Beijing that calls are made to Pakistan and United States to continue armed support of the Afghan rebels. Any lies as regards the situation in Afghanistan are echoed there.

As has become known, during the recent visit to China of President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan, he was indoctrinated in a war-like spirit. General Ziaul Haq hastily rejected the proposals of the Government of the DRA. He stipulated the start of talks by "withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan", and did not leave any doubt that he did not even think of ending subversive anti-Afghan actions from Pakistan's territory.

And on the very last days at the session of the Islamic Conference in Pakistan, a true, military political hysteria was put up on the so-called "Afghan issue". A considerable role in it was played by Pakistan's official representatives. This far-fetched issue was dragged out and placed on the agenda and then intentionally whipped up to the extent of an anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet hysteria, so as to silence the reverberations caused by the constructive program of the DRA. Everything was done in order to prevent a debate on the proposals put forward by the Afghan Government, which are permeated with the spirit of good neighbourliness, concern for peace and for the elimination of tensions in the southwest Asia.

The DRA delegation was even denied its legitimate right to come for the conference and present its stand. Moreover, an attempt was made to drag through as "representatives" of the Afghan people a handful of rebel-bandits, by including them in the Iranian delegation.

This aroused protests from the delegations of Democratic Yemen, Syria, Libya and the PLO, which took a realistic stand meeting the interests of strengthening peace and stability, good neighbourliness and cooperation among nations. They resolutely denounced attempts at distracting the conference from the main burning problems of concern for millions of people in all continents--i.e. from the intrigues of U.S. imperialism in the Indian Ocean and the U.S. conspiracy against the new Iranian regime, from condemning the Israeli aggression basing itself on Washington's support in the striving to annex East Jerusalem and deprive the Palestinian people of the right to create their own state.

The stand of the progressive Arab forces has touched off large-scale international reverbations. But as a result of behind-the-stage maneuvres and intrigues, and taking advantage of the fact that the session of the Islamic Conference Organization was chaired by Pakistan, representatives of the most reactionary Muslim circles have in the long run railroaded a resolution on the so called "Afghan issue". This resolution phrased in extremely hostile tones vis-a-vis the government and people of Afghanistan constitutes open interference in the affairs of that country. It was carried in spite of objections by a number of delegations, which stressed the significance of peace initiatives of the DRA and her direct participation in all decisions. Thus, addressing the session, a representative of the PLO delegation called for foiling all conspiracies of imperialism and reaction and recognizing the Government of DRA headed by Babrak Karmal. Libya's Secretary for Foreign Affairs al-Turayki said that Libya approved of Afghanistan's reinstatement in the Islamic Conference Organization as a nonaligned Muslim state.

The resolution on the "Afghan issue" approved by the ICO session has been repeated slavishly from someone else's voices. It meets the interests of the imperialist forces which are still reluctant to face present day international realities, reconcile themselves to the revolutionary changes in Afghanistan, and dream of turning that country's territory into a base for their adventures.

It is, apparently, in this context that one will regard the recent mythical plans to "neutralize" Afghanistan, whose aim was the overthrow of the legitimate DRA Government. The plans designed to organize "massive attacks" against the DRA have failed. Afghanistan has been and remains a nonaligned state. The developments around Arghanistan have convincingly shown that it is senseless to talk with the DRA Government by using the language of aggression and threats. Only a sober, constructive approach opens the way to normalising the situation.

The program for political settlement put forward by the government of friendly Afghanistan is highly evaluated in the Soviet Union, and readiness is expressed to give assistance in its implementation in the interests of all states in that area and in the interests of international peace.

Moscow Persian Cites Petrov

TA262109 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 25 May 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, PRAVDA today has called the statement of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] of 14 May, a manifestation of peace-loving policy and good neighborliness. An article by Aleksey Petrov published in PRAVDA states that the proposals of the DRA statement are directed at a political settlement of the situation, which has taken shape around Afghanistan as a result of incessant aggressive actions, acts of sabotage and other forms of imperialist interference in its internal affairs. The initiative of the DRA is permeated with the striving to reverse the developments into the channel of political solutions, that would consider the objective realities of the situation, proceed from the principles of peaceful coexistence and the interests of maintaining normal relations with all states bordering on Afghanistan.

The essence of the Afghanistan proposals is that relevant guarantees on the part of some states, namely from the Soviet Union and the United States must be a component part of the political settlements. The United States of America will also commit itself not to carry out any subversive activity against Afghanistan, including from the territory of third countries. Ending and guaranteed nonresumption of any forms of external interference in the internal affairs of the DRA would make it possible to resolve the question of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from its territory. The Government of the DRA has once again stressed that questions concerning Afghanistan's interests cannot be discussed and the more so decided without its participation or without its knowledge.

Aleksey Petrov then writes: The political statement by the DRA Government has been received with interest by all who are showing real concern for peace rather than simply engaging in speculation on this subject, while in fact looking for a pretext for confrontation.

The press of many countries emphasizes the business-like approach by the DRA Government and its readiness for constructive equitable talks. An understanding of the advisibility of profoundly examining the proposals of the DRA is not alien to realistically-minded political circles in the West.

But there are figures in the United States, of who in answering the initiatives leading to a political settlement, demand that arms supplies to the Afghan rebels be increased, the actions of various Afghan bandit groups coordinated and diplomatic relations with the present legitimate Afghan Government be broken off, while leaving the option to recognize some other so-called "national liberation government." The Chinese leaders have teamed up with the extreme rightwing circles in the West. It is precisely from Beijing that calls are made to Pakistan and the United States to continue armed support of the Afghan rebels.

As has become known, during the recent visit to China of President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan, he was master-minded in a war-like spirit to impose the plan of "struggle until the last soldier." General Ziaul Haq has hastily rejected the proposals of the DRA Government. He stipulated beginning the talks with the "withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan" and did not leave any doubt that he did not even consider ending subversive anti-Afghan actions from Pakistan's territory.

The article published in PRAVDA states that the part the president of Pakistan played in bringing up the provocative so-called "Afghan issue" at the session of the Islamic Conference, a conference that ended its work a few days ago in Islamabad, was considerable. In this session everything was done to prevent a debate on the proposals put forward by the Afghan Government, which are permeated with the spirit of good neighborliness, concern for peace and for the elimination of tensions in southwest Asia.

The DRA delegation was even denied its legitimate right to come to the conference to set forth its stand. As a result of behing-the-stage maneuvers and intrigues, and taking advantage of that fact that the session of the Islamic Conference Organization was chaired by Pakistan, representatives of the most reactionary Muslim circles have railroaded a resolution on the so-called "Afghan issue." This resolution was carried in spite of objections by a number of delegations, which stressed the significance of the peace initiatives of the DRA.

Aleksey Petrov wrote: The resolution on the "Afghan issue" approved by the Islamic Conference session has been repeated slavishly from someone else's voice. It meets the interest of the imperialist powers, which are still reluctant to face present day international realities, reconcile themselves to the revolutionary changes in Afghanistan, and dream of turning that country's territory into a base for their adventures.

The developments around Afghanistan have shown that it is senseless to talk with the DRA Government using the language of aggression and threats. Only a sober constructive approach opens the way to normalize the situation.

At the end of his article Aleksey Petrov wrote. The program for political settlement put forward by the government of friendly Afghanistan is highly evaluated in the Soviet Union, and readiness is expressed to give assistance in its implementation in the interests of all states in that area and in the interests of international peace.

Dear listeners, this was an article in PRAVDA by Aleksey Petrov.

AFGHAN TEACHES CONGRESS OPENS IN KABUL

LD252130 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Kabul, May 25, TASS--The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan give much attention to the rise of the general educational level of the popular masses, development of the modern education system and liquidation of illiteracy. This is said in the address of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council and the government of the republic to the delegates of the first congress of Afghan teachers currently under way here.

The document stresses that following the victory of the April revolution, all citizens of the country have the right to receive education without any tribal, national, religious or class discrimination. The address stresses the important role of teachers in present conditions in educating the young generation and building a new society in Afghanistan. The address points out that the party and the government will do their best to create favourable conditions for developing the education system and bringing up Afghanistan's young generation in the spirit of the ideals of the April revolution.

Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, received today members of the foreign delegations who are taking part in the congress's work. The meeting was attended by the DRA's Minister of Education Anahita Ratebzadeh and Foreign Minister S.M. Dost.

Karmal Address

LD251652 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Kabul, May 25, TASS--No forces in the world--neither U.S. imperialism, nor hegemonistic China, nor Israeli Zionism, nor regional reaction, nor internal counter-revolution--will even be able to implement their sinister designs with regard to the free and independent people of Afghanistan. They will never succeed in imposing their will on our revolutionary state--the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, its peace-loving and valiant Afghan people. This was stated by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the DRA Babrak Karmal in a speech before delegates of the first congress of Afghan teachers in Kabul.

The speech by the head of the Afghan state, published today, stresses that persons without country who for many years have been mercenaries and agents of colonialism and imperialism, or those who on directions from imperialism are seeking to act on behalf of Afghanistan, are fully responsible for the dangerous consequences of such actions. These circles have never been, nor can be representatives of the free independent and revolutionary Afghanistan.

Speaking from the rostrum of the congress, Babrak Karmal expressed sincere gratitude to the "heroic, revolutionary and truly Islamic countries--Libya, Syria, Algeria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, as well as to the Palestine Liberation Organization and other progressive Islamic states, millions of revolutionary and progressive Moslems of the world who came out at the Islamabad session of the Islamic Conference Organization against the enemies of Islamic Afghanistan, against the enemies of the Arab people of Palestine, that is, against imperialism, Zionism and regimes which are their followers."

Babrak Karmal also pointed out that the celebration of the second anniversary of the April revolution became a true manifestation of the unity between the country's people and Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the DRA in the cause of building a new just society on the ancient soil of Afghanistan. He pointed out that all changes which occurred over the brief period after the April revolution meet the aspirations of Afghanistan's working people and correspond to the principles of the sacred religion of Islam? National and religious traditions of all tribes and nationalities of the country.

Babrak Karmal resolutely condemned the mendacious propaganda of the enemies of free Afghanistan against the Afghan revolution and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, who use the sacred religion of Islam for attaining their hostile goals. At present, he said, the Afghan people is treating on the path of implementing peaceful plans, simultaneously struggling against the armed interference of the imperialist forces and reaction in the domestic affairs of our country.

The DRA Government, the Afghan leader recalled, repeatedly advanced peaceful initiatives. They were recently formulated in the statement by the DRA Government which reflects aspiration for resolving political problems. The purpose of this statement, Babrak Karmal stressed, is to ensure full guarantees of discontinuing the aggressive actions against Afghanistan, subversive activities and any foreign interference in the domestic affairs of our country.

The Afghan people, Babrak Karmal went on to say, is striving to build a new life in the conditions of peace and develop friendly links and relations of cooperation with all its neighbours, all Islamic and other states. The people of Afghanistan, relying on the courageous armed forces of its country, on the all-round and selfless aid of its great friend the Soviet Union, other socialist states and all progressive forces in the world, is firmly sure of its victory in the cause of upholding freedom and independence of its country.

Close of Congress

LD262218 Moscow TASS in English 2214 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Kabul, May 26, TASS--Democratic Afghanistan's first ever congress of teachers has closed in Kabul today. The congress of teachers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has adopted an appeal to the teachers, workers in public education and public expressing approval of and support for the home and foreign policy of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the country's government. The main objective at the present stage, the appeal stresses, consists in creating a truly people's system of education, turning the school from a tool of class domination by exploiters into a tool of the society's democratic transformation. The new schools are to train highly educated and comprehensively developed builders of a new life, taking an active part in revolutionary social transformations, in overcoming backwardness and developing national cultures.

The first teachers' congress was held at a time difficult for Afghanistan, a TASS correspondent was told by Nahima, a teacher of Herat. 98 per cent of Afghanistan's population can neither read nor write. The internal and external enemies are putting up all sorts of obstacles in the way of development of the education system. They are burning down schools, killing teachers and schoolchildren, children of Afghan peasants and workers only for attending schools. The aims of the enemies of the Afghan revolution are obvious. They are out to use illiteracy among the population with their selfish aims and reverse the course of history in order to regain the positions lost as a result of the April revolution. But we, Afghan teachers, said Nahima, will wage a resolute struggle against the enemies of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in spite of the terror and threats from the former exploiters--the mercenaries of imperialism and reaction, and simultaneously implement the tasks set by the first teachers forum in our country.

DOST REPEATS AFGHANISTAN'S READINESS TO OPEN TALKS

LD240301 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has issued a proposal for normalizing its relations with Iran and Pakistan by working out appropriate agreements, the implementation of which would be guaranteed by the Soviet Union and the United States. In an interview for Soviet television, the foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Shah Mohammad Dost, said these proposals have been in the focus of international public attention. They were supported by the participants of the recent session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the final document of the session points out that the proposals of the Government of Afghanistan provide a sound basis for normalizing relations between Afghanistan and its neighbors--Pakistan and Iran.

The Afghan foreign minister said his country's initiative has also been welcomed by different Arab countries. It has also been given considerable attention by Western leaders. Some governments, however, has refused right from the start to even consider the initiatives put forward by Afghanistan. They include representatives of reactionary quarters in Pakistan and in some Arab countries. But they cannot simply ignore our proposals, said the Afghan foreign minister.

At the session of the Islamic Conference in Islamabad a number of delegates stressed that these proposals should be considered. Shah Mohammad Dost gave a high appraisal of India's stand on this issue, stressing her very important role in the nonaligned movement in general and especially in the Middle East.

Referring to the presence of a limited Soviet military contingent in Afghanistan, the foreign minister pointed out that this so-called problem is being artificially inflated by the Western media. The minister stressed that the main reason which had prompted his government to seek Soviet aid still remain. Pakistan, the United States, Britain, China and the reactionary Arab regimes still train and arm Afghanistan counterrevolutionaries and mercenaries in special camps in Pakistan and then send them across the border into Afghanistan. The foreign minister stressed that it is these activities that are the main cause of tension in the region.

Shah Mohammad Dost repeated that his government is ready to open talks if the countries mentioned in the statement are ready to negotiate. If this is done, and in the context of a general political settlement which would put an end to all forms of outside interference directed against the government and people of Afghanistan, it will be possible to solve the problem of withdrawing the limited contingent of Soviet troops. The Afghanistan foreign minister said in conclusion that his country remains an active member of the nonaligned movement. His government will continue to act in the spirit of the basic principles of this movement, relying on the friendly support of the socialist nations and of all progressive forces in the world.

NOVIKOV: AFGHAN SETTLEMENT DEPENDS ON NONINTERFERENCE

LD231934 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 23 May 80

["Democratic Republic of Afghanistan: An End to Interference--the Basis for Settlementment"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 23, TASS--TASS news analyst Nikolay Novikov writes: The participants of the recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the states members of the Warsaw Treaty in the capital of Poland stressed the need for a political settlement to the situation which developed around Afghanistan. The declaration of the Political Consultative Committee indicates the basis for such a settlement, namely that it must reliably guarantee a complete cessation and non-resumption of any forms of outside interference aimed against the government and the people of Afghanistan.

The position of the socialist states members of the Warsaw Treaty on this issue fully meets with the aspirations of the Afghan people expressed in a statement of May 14 of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on normalising relations with Iran and Pakistan and of the situation in the whole of the Middle East area. The new constructive proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan aimed at a political settlement to the problems, improving the situation in the region and creating the atmosphere of mutual understanding and confidence through direct negotiations to normalise above all the relations with the neighbouring countries--Iran and Pakistan. In the process, Afghanistan proceeds from the premise that it has no disputes or contradictions with the neighbouring states that cannot be settled by peaceful means on the basis of goodwill and statemanship.

An important provision contained in the programme of political measures put forward by the Afghan Government is the problem of reliable safeguards for any future agreements providing for cessation and non-resumption in the future of aggressive actions against Afghanistan, subversive acts or any forms of outside interference in its internal affairs.

Precisely such actions--the unceasing armed incursions into Afghanistan launched mainly from Pakistani territory are the underlying cause of the situation that has developed around Afghanistan. Meanwhile the United States, China and their henchmen are deliberately trying to sharpen the situation. This is confirmed by an April statement of U.S. President to the effect that rebels will continue to receive U.S. aid. This is also confirmed by the agreement reached during the recent visit to China by Pakistani President Ziaul Haq to the effect that Pakistani territory will continue to be used for training, with the participation of Chinese instructors, of gangs of Afghan counter-revolutionaries for subsequent infiltration into Afghanistan.

Only an early cessation and guaranteed non-resumption of armed incursions or any other form of interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan would create a real possibility for eliminating tensions in the region. Only in this case a reliable basis will be created for resolving the question of withdrawing Soviet troops from Afghanistan in keeping with the statements by the USSR and Afghanistan.

RETURNING AFGHAN REFUGEES HAIL AUTHORITIES' WELCOME

LD231007 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 May 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report from V. Lapskiy roundup "The Day Worldwide": "Returning Home"]

[Text] Afghans who left their country under the influence of counterrevolutionary propaganda are returning home. The BAKHTAR agency notes that many Afghan families have returned to Konar province in the east of the country. At a rally held in this connection in the city of Asmar representatives of the returning families expressed profound gratitude for the warm reception accorded them by the local organs of power.

INDIA, USSR SIGN POWDER METALLURGY PROTOCOL

LD270906 Moscow TASS in English 0841 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Delhi, May 27, TASS--TASS correspondent, Vasily Golovnin, reports: Exchange of technical information and joint research are envisaged in a Soviet-Indian protocol for 1980-1982 on cooperation in the sphere of powder metallurgy, which was signed here. Besides the expansion of contacts in the theory and study of properties of metals, it is called upon to facilitate more active application of the achievements of Soviet and Indian scientists in production.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, M. Dayal representing the Department of Science and Technology of India, said that fulfilment of the provisions of the protocol would make a big contribution to the development of longterm technical cooperation between the two countries. The fruitful contacts between the Soviet Union and India in metallurgy are developing on a firm foundation. Thus, the Bhilai and Bokaro steel works, together with other enterprises built with Soviet assistance, account for 35 per cent of all the steel produced in the country. Soviet specialists help in the development of other branches of India's metallurgical industry, specifically in the production of aluminium. Output of Indian metallurgical plants, built with Soviet assistance, is exported to dozens of countries of the world and these plants provide employment for hundreds of thousands of Indian workers.

PRC 'EGGING ON' PAKISTAN TO DEVELOP NUCLEAR WEAPONS

LD231400 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 23, TASS--TASS correspondent Sergey Bulantsev writes:

The public in Asian countries, especially those bordering on Pakistan, has received with great concern the reports that during his recent visit to Bej'ing Pakistani President Ziaul Haq held talks with the Chinese leaders on cooperation in the nuclear field. The Chinese leaders reportedly promised him to allow Pakistan to stage nuclear tests in Chinese territory. As was reported by the PRESS ASIA INTERNATIONAL, the Indian news agency, China assured Pakistan of its support and cooperation to help Pakistan to fulfil its cherished desire to join the nuclear club. With this aim in view, the news agency says, China is preparing to set off a Pakistani bomb.

Islamabad's nuclear ambitions have been known for a long time. Investigations in this field are being conducted in Kuhata, not far from the Pakistani capital, under the direction of a certain Dr Khan. UPI says that Dr Khan lived for some time in Holland where he managed to get access to top secret information concerning nuclear technology.

As to nuclear raw materials, Pakistan, according to international press reports, brought after 1977, directly or through the mediation of third countries, 368 tons of semirefined uranium ore. It is believed in well-informed circles, the Hong Kong magazine ASIA WEEK says in this connection, that Islamabad has already spent at least two billion dollars on its nuclear program for the purpose of developing its own nuclear bomb.

Moreover, during Ziaul Haq's talks in Beijing the two sides reported reached agreement on Chinese deliveries of enriched uranium to Pakistan for a test nuclear explosion. Chinese assistance to Pakistan includes, already now, services of Chinese atomic engineers. Thus Beijing is egging on Islamabad to develop and test nuclear weapons.

For a number of reasons Pakistani top rulers evidently consider it inadvisable to stage a nuclear explosion in their own territory. Such an explosion, which is impossible to conceal, would cause a sharply negative reaction throughout the world, especially among Pakistan's neighbours. A nuclear test would finally undermine the shaky international position of Pakistan which allowed itself to be drawn into the American-Chinese aggression against the people's system in Afghanistan. The explosion of a Pakistani bomb in Chinese territory would enable Islamabad, on the one hand, to check the effectiveness of its atomic weapon and, on the other, to keep secret its further nuclear plans.

The enormous unproductive expenditures on Islamabad's "prestige" nuclear program are beyond the strength of such an economically undeveloped country as Pakistan. No one threatens Pakistan. The striving of the Pakistani leadership to have its own nuclear weapons springs from the military ambitions of its top rulers, and not from any threat to the country's sovereignty and security.

GISCARD DEFENDS IMPORTANCE OF MEETING WITH BREZHNEV

LD231900 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Paris, May 23, TASS--President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France today stressed in an interview with the French television the significance of the Warsaw meeting with the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev. He pointed to a profound nature of the talks which allowed the sides to get to know better each other's views on topical problems of the present international situation.

Valery Giscard d'Estaing said that France would continue to pursue an independent policy in the interests of peace and its security.

French Press Cited

LD241444 Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Paris, May 24, TASS--The French press widely comments today on the interview given by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing to representatives of radio-television companies which focused mainly on his Warsaw meeting with Leonid Brezhnev.

The press singles out, in particular, the president's statement that the trip to Warsaw was prompted by the following consideration: There is serious international tension, such is also the conviction of the French public. Under such circumstances it is necessary that main leaders of the world know well each other's views. Many holocausts in world history in the past 50 or 100 years were caused by the absence of communication or explanation between world leaders. Consequently, the purpose of that meeting was to conduct a thorough conversation with one of the main leaders, Leonid Brezhnev, to acquaint him with our assessment of the international situation and learn how he views this situation and what is his assessment of it.

Valery Giscard d'Estaing touched further on critical remarks which appeared in the West in connection with his meeting in Warsaw. He stressed that big countries have a tendency to believe that the monopoly of international relations belongs to them. The president said that several days before his meeting with Leonid Brezhnev, the new American secretary of state had a conversation with Andrey Gromyko. Everybody believed that meeting to be quite natural and said that at last, for the first time of late a conversation took place. But the thought that a leader of some independent state met with the head of the Soviet state Leonid Brezhnev produces irritation in some people. Why? Here we come to the point which is unacceptable for us, namely, that France has allegedly no right or possibility to follow an independent policy, or it will be immediately accused of violating Western solidarity.

On what issue and with regard to what measures did that trip violate Western solidarity?--Valery Giscard d'Estaing inquired. Were any actions taken which changed or shook Western solidarity? Nothing of the kind, apart from implementing the principle that France holds conversations and can hold them with whomever it believes necessary. The fact that we conduct an independent policy means that we conduct conversations with those whom we believe necessary. We regularly hold consultations with the Soviet Union. As a rule, I meet with Leonid Brezhnev once a year, said Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

We often hear talking about the independence of France's policy. But each time when the point at issue is to act an impression is suddenly made that it is too difficult for some people to carry this independence. I shall continue to follow an independent policy, the president said, displaying natural solidarity with our partners in Europe and throughout the world.

'TRUE FACE' OF FRG'S STRAUSS EXAMINED

LD232104 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1507 GMT 23 May 80

["Rejoinder: Right Up His Street"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 23 May,--TASS political observer Vladimir Serov writes: F.J. Strauss, candidate for the post of FRG chancellor from the CDU/CSU opposition bloc, has been really blustering about this week. In the course of the past few days he has made speeches at the CDU congress in West Berlin and at a meeting of the CSU leadership in Ingolstadt and he has given interviews to the Deutsche Welle Radio Station and the magazine BUNTE ILLUSTRIERTE.

In our view one of the reasons for this activity by the Bavarian activist who has entered the West German political arena is his ambition to consolidate his role as leader of the opposition, which was shaken as a result of the painful defeat suffered by the CDU in the recent elections in North Rhine-Westphalia. Strauss arrived at the CDU congress with the obvious intention of taking in hand those who are dissatisfied and of demonstrating that he still plays first fiddle in the party.

But this was not the only reason. The character and tone of his foreign policy statements are also noteworthy. Over the past few months, particularly after he was nominated for the post of chancellor, Strauss has been manifesting a certain restraint in an attempt to present himself as a solid and balanced politician. But now, by all accounts, he has decided to change his election tactics and to discard his mask to reappear in his normal role. Mounting his favorite hobby-horse, the myth of a "Soviet threat", Strauss spouted on about the imaginery "hegemonist claims" of Moscow which allegedly "is threatening someone or other with war" and about the West being allegedly subjected to the danger of "being put under the domination of the Soviet Union," and so on.

Strauss needed all these cock-and-bull stories to give some sort of motivation for one of the most important points in the CDU/CSU election program--the further building up of the FRG's military potential and turning the country into a NATO nuclear missile "powder keg" where the bulk of American medium-range nuclear missiles aimed at the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries would be deployed.

Addressing the CDU congress (?the leader) [words indistinct] of the opposition said that this congress would serve the end of "sobering up the German people." Indeed, if anyone in the FRG still had illusions about Strauss then his latest statements put everything in place and reveal the true face of this politician, an ardent adherent of the "cold war."

SOVIET-ITALIAN TALKS HELD ON MADRID CSCE PREPARATIONS

LD262146 Moscow TASS in English 2123 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 26, TASS--Soviet-Italian consultations were held here at the USSR Foreign Ministry today on questions of preparations for the Madrid meeting of representatives of states participants in the all-European conference. For this purpose, chief of Department of European Security and Co-Operation of Italian Foreign Ministry R. Francesci visited Moscow.

KONDRASHEV ON RESULTS OF NAPLES MEETING ON SANCTIONS

LD250724 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Next a comment in which our observer, Stanislav Kondrashev, takes a look at the results of the session of the Common Market countries in Naples:

At the session of the Common Market countries in Naples Washington tried to get from its West European allies 100 percent participation in the economic sanctions against Iran. It was alleged that only through combined efforts could the United States and the Common Market countries punish Iran for seizing the hostages and secure their release. Before the session and in the course of it American representatives acted so firmly and bluntly towards the allies that it seemed the latter, too, would be subjected to sanctions soon. However, unlike Washington, West European capitals were apprently aware of the futility and danger of the U.S. intention to talk with Iran in terms of sanctions and threats. Indeed, after the abortive attempt to rescue the hostages with the help of commandos, the hostages were dispersed to various cities in Iran. The chances to settle the problem became slimmer. It was clear that the tactics of using force against Iran would do nothing but harm to America.

However, the President himself, taking advantage of the feelings of the Americans and creating a crisis situation, further advanced towards a success at the Democratic Party convention due to take place in New York in August. But West European allies--who don't nominate candidates for the American presidential elections--realise that Washington's miscalculations may cost them even more, and it is in this light that the results of the EEC ministerial meeting on sanctions against Iran held in Naples should be viewed.

On the one hand, America's West European partners couldn't ignore the calls for Atlantic solidarity made by Washington and accompanied by barely concealed threats to apply sanctions to those who will disobey. On the other hand, they didn't want to make sacrifices for the sake of the American goals which, in their opinion, should be pursued differently. After approving under, American pressure, the idea of economic sanctions against Iran a month ago in Luxembourg, the West European Nine delayed the start of their practical implementation until the second half of May in the hope that the question of the hostages would be settled.

The hope didn't materialize. It was buried by the abortive rescue operation conducted without the knowledge of the American allies, if not to say as a result of deceiving them. No further delay could be tolerated and the allies had no other alternative but to reduce the sanctions to the minimum so as not to displease Iran and make as little damage as possible to themselves, of course. It was such tactics that they followed in Naples as they approved limited economic sanctions against Iran as of 22d May according to which excluded from the trade embargo were all the contracts on goods and services signed before the seizure of the American Embassy in Tehran on 4th November last year.

What does this mean in concrete terms? A correspondent for the New York TIMES reports from Naples that practically not a single big European contract with Iran will be affected by the sanctions and the CBS correspondent, Fenton, reports that up to 90 percent of business between Iran and Western Europe will be continued. In his opinion, the decisions of the Nine were reduced to a formula which sounds impressive but commits them to just a little.

PDRY HEAD ARRIVES IN MOSCOW ON OFFICIAL FRIENDLY VISIT

LD271254 Moscow TASS in English 1226 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 27, TASS--'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, prime minister of the PDRY, arrived in Moscow today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

At Vnukovo Airport, which was decorated with the national flags of the PDRY and the USSR, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad was warmly greeted at the gangway by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other Soviet officials.

Among the welcoming party were the ambassador of the PDRY to the USSR, 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, heads of diplomatic missions of a number of countries accredited in the USSR, South Yemeni students studying at Moscow's higher schools and representatives of Moscow's working people.

A guard of honour representing the three arms of the service--land troops, the air force and navy--was lined up in the airfield.

Leonid Brezhnev and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad reviewed the guard of honour. The national anthems of the two countries were played.

The ceremony ended with a marchpast of the guard of honour.

From the airport Leonid Brezhnev and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and other Soviet and South Yemeni statesmen drove to the city, escorted by motorcyclists.

The streets and squares through which the motorcade drove were decorated with national flags of the PDRY and the USSR and welcoming streamers in Arabic and Russian.

TASS Comment on Visit

LD261730 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 26, TASS--TASS commentator Igor Berezhnikovskiy writes:

'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, is arriving on an official visit in the Soviet Union tomorrow at the invitation of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers.

It has already become a good tradition for the leaders of the USSR and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to exchange periodically mutual visits, in whose course they discuss in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and friendship, topical international issues and questions pertaining to bilateral cooperation, to strengthening party ties. This practice has clearly shown that the exchanges of visits and friendly talks meet the vital interest of the peoples of both the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen. This is understandable and logical as the peoples of both countries are striving for peace and development of cooperation based on the principles of equality, mutual respect and non-interference in internal affairs.

YAR CULTURE MINISTER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD261336 Moscow TASS in English 1257 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 26, TASS--A delegation of the Yemeni Arab Republic headed by the Minister of Culture and Information Yahya al-'Arashi has arrived in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Culture to hold talks on the further development and deepening of Soviet-Yemeni cultural ties. Yahya al-'Arashi will familiarise himself with the USSR's achievements in the field of culture and art.

WEIZMAN RESIGNATION RESULT OF 'CONTRADICTIONS' IN LIKUD

LD251642 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Beirut, May 25, TASS--Israel's Defence Minister Weizman has announced his resignation. The formal reason for this step was the disagreement of the leader of Tel Aviv "hawks," who stake on building up tension in the Middle East, with the "reduction" of Israel's military budget. The demagogy of Weizman, who was an ardent advocate of the course towards the further arms race, is obvious since Israel's military spendings are constantly growing.

In fact, the resignation of the Israeli defence minister is a consequence of those deep contradictions which have for long been tearing apart the ruling reactionary block, Likud. Weizman has repeatedly stated of late that the present government is not able to lead the country out of the political and economic impasse, and called for early parliamentary elections. His eloquent confessions on the inability of the Begin government to resolve the country's economic and political problems fully corresponds to the reality. Israel's economy is in the extremely miserable state. The cost of living rose by 440 per cent in less than three years of the Begin administration. Inflation is spiralling and unemployment is growing.

Israel's state foreign debt grew by 16.5 per cent in the past fiscal year alone reaching an astronomical sum of 15,000 million dollars. The reshuffling of ministers, which is practiced by Begin, and various cosmetic "reforms" and "resolute measures" cannot help the country out of the acute economic crisis as is clear from the grim Israeli reality. The crisis is deepening as a result of the expansion of Tel Aviv's military preparations which are threatening peace in the Middle East.

Tel Aviv's aggressive course in foreign policy has also proved to be fully inconsistent which is evidenced, in particular, from the deadlocks in implementing the anti-Arab Camp David deal concluded under the Washington auspices. The acute domestic problems facing Israel can be resolved only if the Tel Aviv rulers abandon their course of aggression, territorial expansion, further militarization of the country's economy and building up tension in the region of the Middle East.

IRANIAN PARLIAMENT OPENING DELAYED UNTIL 28 MAY

LD240840 Moscow TASS in English 0738 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 24, TASS--Radio Tehran reported that the first meeting of the new parliament of Iran, the Assembly of the Islamic Council was put off till May 28. This decision was adopted at a meeting of the Islamic Revolutionary Council here. Tomorrow the council will start a preliminary discussion of the question of forming the country's government.

EXECUTION OF FORQAN MEMBERS IN TEHRAN NOTED

LD241116 Moscow TASS in English 1028 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 24, TASS--The PARS News Agency reported that six members of the underground terroristic organization Forqan, among them its leader Gudarzi, were executed by the firing squad in Tehran. The right-wing extremist organization "Forqan" which also included agents of the former shah's police SAVAK sought to undermine the Iranian revolution by terror.

Members of the Forqan group assassinated former Chief of the General Staff of the Iranian Army General Qarani, one of Khomeyni's closest associates Ayatollah Motahhari, Ayatollah Mofatteh and some other prominent Iranian leaders. They also staged acts of sabotage at oil fields and other industrial projects of Iran.

BEREZNIKOVSKIY ASSAILS MUBARAK'S VISIT TO U.S.

LD232313 Moscow TASS in English 2217 GMT 23 May 80

["The Puppet's Slippery Path"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 23, TASS--TASS commentator Igor Bereznikovskiy writes:

Egyptian Vice President H. Mubarak has arrived on a visit to Washington for negotiations on the so-called "Palestinian autonomy" which the Camp David collusion participants wish to foist on Palestinian Arabs at the expense of their national interests. According to reports from Cairo radio, he brought to Washington "new proposals" by As-Sadat to submit them to President Carter.

As is known, the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on "autonomy" had recently been suspended on As-Sadat's decision under the pretext that Israel had taken a "reclacitrant" position at the negotiations and legislatively confirmed the annexation of the Arab of part of Jerusalem--a city which is a holy city for all Moslems.

As-Sadat's manoeuvre in posing as a "brave champion of the Palestinians" in order to somehow whitewash himself in the eyes of the Arabs, to break from the state of isolation in the Arab world and to play on the alleged "contradictions" with Israel has, however, failed to mislead the Palestinian Arabs or the Israeli rulers.

Thus the prominent Palestinian political figure Bassam Abu Sharif has justly described the actions of the Egyptian president as a fresh ploy aiming at justifying Cairo's anti-Arab policy.

As to Israeli authorities, As-Sadat's refusal to continue the negotiations has not intimidated them and Begin has reiterated for an umpteenth time: his reluctance to agree to any concessions to Egypt. On the eve of Mubarak's departure for the United States the Israeli prime minister in an interview with a Washington POST correspondent had cynically and categorically rejected As-Sadat's demand to revise the position of the Israeli Government on the problem of the status of the Jerusalem and "Palestinian autonomy."

Thus, As-Sadat's "courage" lasted but several days and he again agreed to the negotiations, sending his emissary to kowtow to his masters in Washington. As regards the Egyptian president's "new proposals" allegedly contained in his message to Carter it is not difficult to guess that this time the discussion will be about further concessions to Tel Aviv at the expense of the interests of the Arab peoples. And what else can one expect from a puppet who has been ensnared in the claws of the Tel Aviv hawks and of the American Zionist lobby!

CUBAN NOTE ON EMIGRATION POLICY CITES 'SOVEREIGN RIGHT'

ID231802 Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Havana, May 23, TASS--Cuba's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has described as completely unacceptable the note on the question of "Cuban refugees" received from the office of U.S. interests, British Embassy and the consultate general of Costa Rica.

In its response note, Cuba's Foreign Ministry points out that Cuba's policy of emigration is fully within the sovereign right of that country, that it is being pursued in keeping with the norms and provisions of Cuban Constitution and thus is not subject to discussion with any government. Cuba, the document says, considers that it is absolutely impossible to send its citizens who are under its jurisdiction and protection to any other country. That is why the proposal of the United States, Great Britain and Costa Rica represents an attempt to interfere in Cuba's internal affairs.

Our government, the document says further, considers completely misplaced the reference to "considerations" of "humanitarian" nature in the note of the above diplomatic missions which strive to justify their inadmissible activities. In Cuba at present there are no extraordinary circumstances which could necessitate a "humanitarian" participation by any government in tackling problems which concern exclusively the people of our country.

VICE PRESIDENT RODRIGUEZ ON SOVIET ECONOMIC AID

ID220905 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 8 May 80 p 3

[Correspondent interview with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Republic of Cuba Councils of State and Ministers: "Along the Path of Friendship"]

[Text] The 10th session of the Soviet-Cuban Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation has been held in Moscow. Every such meeting, in which theleaders of ministries and departments from the two countries participate, is a major step on the path of the further development of economic ties between the two fraternal countries.

The Cuban delegation at the anniversary session was headed by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Republic of Cuba Councils of State and Ministers. In a conversation with our correspondent he said:

"We highly value the results of the commission's session. Questions affecting all spheres of our mutual relations were discussed. The results of the work reflect full mutual understanding and the Soviet Union's readiness to continue to promote the further development of Cuba.

The USSR accounts for over 60 percent of Cuba's foreign trade turnover. These trade relations enabled us on the whole to overcome the attempts to establish a complete economic blocade on the part of American imperialism and have safeguarded supplies of fuel, machinery and consumer goods essential for the Cuban economy. They play an important part in the further strengthening of Cuba's national economy.

The Soviet Union aids our economic development, providing the means for the construction of various enterprises in the national economy.

Thermal power stations and power lines, the fishing port in Havana, the Intersputnik system ground center for long-distance space communications, the Jose Marti metallurgical plant, the nitrogenous fertilizer plant in Nuevitase and the plant producing cane-harvesting combines named for the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution in Olgin City--these are just a few of the enterprises built with the Soviet Union's cooperation.

The face of Cuba has been completely transformed. You will hardly find a place now in our country without some project built with the USSR's help, where various Soviet machinery is not used, or where no Soviet specialists work. They work selflessly.

As Comrade Fidel Castro has noted many times, relations with the USSR have been and remain decisive for us. We can assure you that the Cuban working people will strengthen and develop friendship with the Soviet people in every way.

CUBA 'IS NOT ALONE' IN FACE OF U.S. 'THREATS'

ID221409 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 May 80 p 3

[V. Pilepenko article: "Collaboration Between Fraternal Countries"]

[Excerpts] Diplomatic relations between the USSR and the Cuban Republic were restored 20 years ago, on 8 May 1960.

The Soviet Union has given Cuba important aid in building and supplying technical equipment to Cuba's Armed Forces, which guard the people's revolutionary achievements. The fraternal country's working people and leaders have valued this aid highly. Friendly relations are developing fruitfully between the soldiers of the USSR's Armed Forces and Cuba's Revolutionary Armed Forces. They include the exchange of experience in combat and political training, visits by delegations, the training of command and political cadres in the Soviet Union's higher military schools, and so forth.

U.S. imperialist circles have recently been activating an anti-Cuban campaign, conducting a policy of crude blackmail and threats and brandishing weapons near Cuba's shores and at the Guantanamo American military base. Last October the Pentagon carried out a large-scale militarist action there when it conducted military maneuvers and major landings.

But Cuba is not alone in the face of American imperialism's threats. Soviet people have always displayed and still display international solidarity with the Cuban people. This found a particularly broad reflection during the 19th anniversary of the rout of the imperialist mercenaries at Playa Giron, which was recently commemorated in our country.

Revolutionary Cuba's pulse now beats fully and confidently, as the creative potential of its people, builders of socialism, emerges increasingly. The basis of this potential is the selfless labor, heroism and courage of the Cuban working people, led along the road to socialism and peace by the experienced revolutionary vanguard, the Communist Party of Cuba, and the combat and solidarity and fraternal support of the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

ENVOY TO MEXICO REASSIGNED, REPLACED

ID270819 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 80 p 6

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Rostislav Aleksandrovich Sergeyev USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United Mexican States.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Yuriy Ivanovich Volskiy from his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United Mexican States in connection with his reassignment.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 23-26 May

LD240249 / LD250208 / LD270314 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 23-26 May. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

23 May

In Kazakhstan, spring crops have been sown on more than 17 million hectares. In the virgin lands sowing is proceeding at the rate of 1.5 million hectares per 24 hours; here 12 million hectares have been allocated for spring wheat. In Altayskiy Kray mass sowing is in full swing. Work is going on nonstop on an area of more than 3 million hectares between the Lulunda Steppe and the foothills. Only 7 or 8 working days have been assigned for sowing wheat, almost one-third of which this year will be the new high-yield varieties Novosibirskaya-67, Tselinnaya-20, (Almaz) and Altayka. In Omskaya Oblast half of the area has been sown. More space is being given this year in Omskaya to new local varieties. In Central Asia some harvesting work is already beginning. In Tashkentskaya Oblast early potatoes are being lifted; many farms are gathering up to 20 quintals per hectare. Second sowings are being made on the land thus released. (0100 GMT)

In Kazakhstan machine operators today begin sowing on the 20th million hectares. Grain crops have already been sown on 15 million hectares. In Chimkenskaya, Uralskaya and Aktyubinskaya oblasts sowing has been completed. In the north of the republic sowing rates are considerably higher than last year. In Altayskiy Kray the mass planting of potatoes has begun; the work is to be carried out on 17,000 hectares in 7 to 10 days on an industrial basis. (0500 GMT)

Uzbekistan Farmers have achieved a high rate in tending cotton plantations. Nearly 33,000 tractors are engaged in the work. (0830 GMT)

In South Kazakhstan mass hay cutting operations are in progress. An additional cut of alfalfa is planned for the summer, which will complement the fodder reserves for public stocks of animals. A total of 30 million hectares is under hay crops in the republic. (0830 GMT)

In north Kazakhstan 1.3-1.4 million hectares are being sown every day. These are high rates and sowing is up to last year by 2 million hectares. Phosphorus fertilizers are being used more than ever before. In Servo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast the area of more than 1 million hectares allotted to wheat receives superphosphates at the same time as the seeds. Special bunkers have been manufactured to provide a mechanized loading of the seed drills with fertilizers. (1600 GMT)

The sowing of cereals has been completed in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast. Thanks to favorable weather conditions work has been carried out on an area of 2.5 million hectares. In Permskaya Oblast the sowing of cereals began 23 May on the second million hectares. (1900 GMT)

24 May

The sowing of cereals has been completed in Alma-Atinskaya oblast, grain crops are showing vigorous shoots. In Pavlodarskaya Oblast grain crops have now been sown on more than 1 million hectares, which is half of the area allocated. The sowing is progressing considerably faster than last year. (0000 GMT)

Grain crops have now been sown on more than 1 million hectares in the western Urals area. Use of the Ipatovo method has allowed the sowing of three times the area completed by this time last year. The sowing of wheat is being completed on 24 May in Kurganskaya Oblast, where it occupies more than 1 million hectares. Locally bred varieties are being used. (0200 GMT)

In Altayskiy Kray more than 1,500 mechanized complexes are engaged on sowing spring wheat, with 1/3 of 1 million hectares being sown per 24 hours. Kurganskaya Oblast has pledged to sell the state 1.79 million tons of grain crops. (0500 GMT)

In Omskaya Oblast spring crops are being sown daily on 150,000-170,000 hectares. The rate is higher than last year. The quality is good. (0700 GMT)

Haymaking has started on the steppes of Saratovskaya Oblast. Alfalfa grown on irrigated land is being harvested. It is intended to make four cuts of grasses during the summer in order to obtain a yield of 500 quintals per hectare. (0830 GMT)

Machine operators in the western and northern rayons of the Ukraine are cutting grasses. The harvest as a whole has already been cleared from an area of 200,000 hectares. Ukrainian farmworkers have promised to procure 35 quintals of fodder for each head of cattle this year, almost one-third more than last year. (0900 GMT)

The sowing of sugar beets has been completed in the Ukraine. The beets had to be sown in exceptionally unfavorable conditions because of the protracted cold spring. Rain waterlogged the soil to a considerable extent in a number of places. In some places crops even had to be resown. This was done quickly, in an organized manner and without detriment to the future harvest. That is why some places have just been completing sugar beet sowing, while southern and some central oblasts in the republic already have vigorous and well-arranged shoots, which are now being tended on roughly half the area planted. Another serious difficulty facing growers is the fact that the spring weather conditions are giving strong encouragement to the development of sugar beet pests. (1100 GMT)

The planting of potatoes is coming to a close in Belorussia on 24 May. Over almost the whole area--nearly 400,000 hectares--well treated soil has received high-yield varieties. The industrial cultivation method is being used. In Moldavia the sugar beet farmers have begun thickening up the sown crops. No less than 110,000 plants are placed on each hectare. Experience has shown that such a quantity allows a yield of 450 quintals. Moldavian farmers have planned to harvest this year more than 4 million tons of sugar beets. (1200 GMT)

Altayskiy Kray farmers aim at completing the sowing during the last 10 days of May. Wheat is being sown at a rate of 33,000-35,000 hectares per day. Besides grain crops the farmers are sowing silage corn and have started plowing spring fallowland. (1900 GMT)

25 May

In Buryatskaya ASSR it is planned to procure 961,000 tons of coarse fodder, 960,000 tons of silage and 110,000 tons of root crops this year. A substantial quantity of hay will be procured from natural meadows, including those under irrigation. considerable work is being done to set up fodder production at each kolkhoz and sovkhoz as an independent branch of the economy, and to improve quality of the fodders through use of technology. This will involve making haylage, pelletizing hay, gramulating fodder and producing vitaminized grassmeal. Apart from this, considerable attention will be devoted to growing high-protein crops. This year's spring has been extremely unfavorable; the soil is dry and it is cold. There is minimum tilling of the soil in order to preserve moisture and shallow plowing is being widely applied. Rates of spring work are not satisfactory, especially watering of plots, even though it started late due to bad weather. Nevertheless, hopes are that the tasks will be fulfilled and that the republic will procure considerably more fodder than in previous years. (0000 GMT)

Chimkentskaya Oblast is the first in Kazakhstan to have completed corn sowing, on 50,000 hectares, which is more than last year. Corn growers have resolved to produce a record yield and obtain 350,000 quintals of grain above plan, as well as 200,000 tons of silage. Cotton has repened on the fields sown early in the Vakhsh Valley, Tadzhikistan. Growing here are valuable thin-fibered strains. This year, it is resolved to bring the harvest figures up to 300,000 tons. Haymaking has started in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast, the third in Kazakhstan. The first cuttings are yielding 100 and more quintals per hectare of green mass. Grasses must be cut on an area of more than 30 million hectares and more than 16 million tons of hay, a large quantity of haylage and vitaminized grassmeal must be procured. (0100 GMT)

In Tselinogradskaya Oblast the sowing of wheat is nearing completion. In Kurskaya Oblast the harrowing of sugar beets, occupying almost 200,000 hectares, has been completed. (0700 GMT)

In Kazakhstan the sowing campaign in full swing. Twenty-eight million hectares have been allocated to summer crops, of which 22 million have been sown to date. (0900 GMT)

Altayskiy land cultivators have sown wheat, barley oats and other crops on 3.5 million hectares to date. (1600 GMT)

In Krasnoyarskiy Kray this year's unusually cold and protracted spring, accompanied by rains, has interfered with the plans of land cultivators. At present there are 800 sowing complexes out in the kray's fields. A two-shift labor system is being arranged for them, in order to considerably increase the productivity per machine per 24 hours. In Kharkovskaya Oblast the last aggregates left the fields on 25 May. Land cultivators' main concern now is to tend what has been sown. In Chelyabinskaya Oblast machine operators are completing the sowing of grain crops. These crops occupy more than 2 million hectares. (1600 GMT)

26 May

Altayskiy Kray grain growers have completed sowing the greater part of spring crops. Wheat, barley, oats and other crops occupy 3.5 million hectares. Most of the machinery is now concentrated on the wheat fields. Sugar beet, peas, and early grain crops have started producing shoots on many plots. Special teams are looking after seedlings. (0000 GMT)

Sowing of spring wheat has been completed by machine operators in Tuvinskaya ASSR, involving mainly hard and fast-ripening strains which give a stable yield in the severe local climate. Sowing of corn, potatoes and other crops has begun. The most intense period of work has now begun for the farmers of Tadzhikistan. They must carry out harvesting and at the same time tend cotton seedlings. Machine operators have started secondary tilling between rows on the cotton plantations, which cover an area of over 300,000 hectares. Plots sown to the most valuable thin-fibered cotton have been increased. In the southern Vakhsh Valley, cotton is already beginning to fructify. In this period, particular care and attention are required, otherwise the harvest may be reduced. Tadzhikistan farmers have resolved to produce over 900,000 tons of high quality raw cotton in 1980. In the south of the republic, machine operators have already started on second cutting of alfalfa and cutting of natural grasses has begun. The republic's specialized farms have started mass harvesting of vegetables for the all-union market. The first thousands of tons of fresh cabbage have already been sent to Sverdlovsk, Kemerovo and other industrial centers. Farms of the main directorate of the Tadzhik Plodovod Association plan to send about 200,000 tons of vegetables and citrus fruits outside the republic this year, which is almost 5,000 more tons than set down in the plan. (0100 GMT)

Farmers in Chelyabinskaya Oblast have completed sowing of spring crops, where grain crops occupy more than 2 million hectares. Preparations are being made for the harvest. The southern Urals transport directorate is planning to use more than 3,500 trucks to transport the harvest. Farmers in Altayskiy Kray are preparing machinery for the harvest. (Vladimir Alekseyevich Selsov), deputy head of the kray agricultural directorate, reports that there are more than 24,000 grain harvesters in the kray. Although last year's conditions wore them out badly, about 22,000 of them have been prepared so far, which is nearly 90 percent. About 70 percent of the fodder procuring machines have been prepared. The number of windrowers prepared for operation is higher than at this time last year. This is also true of complex grain cleaning equipment and other harvest machinery. Hay reaping is beginning in the Kuban. Machinery for making grass meal and granules have come into use. It is intended to produce more than 350,000 tons of dehydrated fodder this year, much more than last year. After heavy May rains vegetable harvesting has begun in Ryazanskaya Oblast, where 10,000 hectares are allocated to cabbage, cucumbers, tomatoes, beets, carrots and other crops. A large proportion is grown in irrigated and improved lands. The oblast supplies Moscow and other industrial centers. This year 130,000 tons of different vegetables will be procured here. (0200 GMT)

In the Ukraine setting of potatoes will be completed today. They occupy more than 580,000 hectares. The area sown to early varieties has been increased there. Harrowing and loosening of the soil is underway in southern oblasts in potato fields. (0500 GMT)

Harvesting of feed grasses has started in Krasnodarskiy Kray. The farmers intend to lay in more than 1 million tons of hay and hundreds of thousands of tons of haylage and grass meal for the winter. (0700 GMT)

In Buryatskaya ASSR, over a third of the total spring crop area has been sown. Wheat occupies nearly 80 percent of the area. All farms are sowing potato, vegetables, corn and grasses, fodder production is to be increased this year. (0830 GMT)

Sowing of spring grain crops on virgin lands of Kazakhstan is nearing completion. In Tselinogradskaya Oblast farmers must sow grain crops on 2.8 million hectares, of which 2.3 million hectares are occupied by the basic food crops, wheat, sowing of wheat has been fully completed. (1100 GMT)

Kurganskaya Oblast ended wheat sowing today. Over 1 million hectares have been sown. One half of the fields received high-yield wheats of the Sibirskaya and Kurganskaya selection (1330 GMT)

Sowing in the fields of Rostovskaya Oblast has coincided with another intensive period, that of haymaking. Because of inclement weather sowing of corn and sunflowers is still being carried out. The last fields have been sown to this crop in all rayons of the oblast. Sunflowers have been sown on an area of over 400,000 hectares. Sowing corn is also coming to an end. Hay cutting has also begun. Farmers in the Don region have decided to procure 10 million tons of fodder this year, which is almost twice as much as last year. (1430 GMT)

ECONOMIST URGES OPTIMAL RESOURCE UTILIZATION IN STOCKRAISING

LD271019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 80 p 2

[Candidate of Economic Sciences N. Smetanin article under the rubric "Problems and Opinions": "The Optimun Version"]

[Text] For rural workers the 10th 5-Year Plan has been an important step along the path of further boosting agriculture. Consistently implementing the agrarian policy, the party and state are adopting major measures to strengthen the economy of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which is having a noticeable effect on the production of arable and livestock products. The average annual grain harvest in the first 4 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan increased by approximately 27 million tons compared with the previous 5-Year Plan, vegetable production increased by nearly 3 million tons, meat production by 0.8 million tons, milk production by 6 million tons, and eggs production by 11 billion eggs. And the growth took place simultaneously with a reduction in the number of people working in the countryside.

However, the level which has been reached still does not satisfy our requirements. Moreover in recent years a trend has been observed toward a fall in the growth rate of agricultural production and kolkhoz and sovkhoz income has fallen.

The reaons for this situation are many and varied. They were analyzed in depth by the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum. The plenum decisions noted that at the present stage success requires not only an increase in production potential, but also the achievement of high end results by means of the more efficient utilization of that potential. This is one of the most important demands of the day, the general direction of agricultural development and the main indicator of the suitability of long-term plans.

The achievement of high end results depends on many factors. One is the rational utilization of existing capacities and of capital investments appropriated. In past years these have not been dealt with correctly everywhere.

In certain republics, for instance, they became unjustifiably keen on the construction of big new livestock units. Not infrequently more of these were constructed than necessity dictated. Thus, in Moldavia, taking into account the increase in the cattle herd and depreciation over 12 years it was necessary to commission additional premises for 301,000 head of cattle. However, such premises were constructed on farms for 786,000 head, or more than twice as much. At the same time available livestock units with nearly half a million places began to be used otherwise than as intended, or were discarded entirely. A similar situation arose in certain other union republics.

How is such a "strategy" justified? By all kinds of circumstances and factors: a change in farms' specialization, or the fact that premises constructed in accordance with old plans do not accord with modern techniques or are located at unpromising sites. Rejecting existing livestock units ahead of schedule and replacing them with new ones was considered inevitable. But is such a phenomenon really inevitable? Let us turn to the facts. For instance, in Belorussia, Lithuania and Estonia new premises are constructed only with a view to replacing those which were worn out and taking into account the increase in the livestock population. And in the main livestock units were constructed for the dairy herd, while the cow sheds thus released were refitted for keeping the young animals.

People could have acted in precisely this way wherever the "age" and state of livestock units made it possible to keep livestock while ensuring high productivity and normal working conditions for stockmen by means of appropriate modernization. They could have, but they did not. Whereas in Belorussia, Lithuania and Estonia over 13 years--from 1966 to 1978--0.9-1.2 places were commissioned per head of additional livestock, in Moldavia the figure was 7, and in the RSFSR it was 2.2 places per additional animals. The consequences of such a practice are obvious. In some places resources were rapidly recouped, while in others the potential for further expanded reproduction in the sector was reduced. Of course, in a number of places it was necessary to construct new premises not only in order to improve the maintenance of livestock but also to facilitate the stockmen's work.

The nonrational expenditure of resources diverted financial resources. In 1966 through 1978 R63 billion was appropriated solely for the construction of stockraising premises in the republics--more than one-third of all capital investments for production purposes on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. During that time farms commissioned livestock units for maintaining 55.2 million head of cattle, 48.5 million pigs and 80.7 sheep, while the increase in livestock numbers was 25.4 million, 17.3 million and 15.8 million respectively. Taking into account existing standard livestock buildings and their length of service, this should have provided virtually fully for farms' needs for premises for cattle, there could even have been a surplus of places in pig raising. But that did not happen. As a result the premature writing off of buildings which were still suitable, the number of animals kept in temporary, adapted premises not only failed to fall during those years, but even rose. At the same time instances of parts of complexes and big livestock units not being full and standing half empty are not uncommon.

The CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum noted the need to increase demands on the rational utilization of resources. It seems that union republic planning and agricultural organs which determine the directions of utilization of capital investments must draw conclusions from the situation which has arisen.

A great influence is exerted on end results and efficiency in agriculture by the correlation of intensive and extensive factors in production growth. This applies primarily to livestock raising.

Today kolhozes and sovkhozes and economic organs in most of the union republics give preference to the growth of the herd. Thus on the farms of Lithuania, Moldavia and Estonia in 3 years (1976-1978) the herd was supplemented by nearly 1 million head--three times as many as in the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Here the increase in production was obtained wholly from an increase in numbers of livestock. And what about productivity? Unfortunately, it fell.

In the country as a whole in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan livestock numbers increased by 9.6 million head. Three times as many as in the whole of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. At the same time in recent years the productivity of animals has not increased significantly. This has led to an increase in fodder expenditure and a deterioration in a number of economic indicators. Average annual milk output per standard head of livestock increased by R82, or 27 percent, in the 8th 5-Year Plan, by only R17, or 4 percent, in the 9th 5-Year Plan, and by R12, or 3 percent, in the first 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The poor increase in livestock productivity made it impossible to maintain the rate of growth in livestock units' output achieved during the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Whereas in the 8th 5-Year Plan it increased 3.6 percent annually in the public sector, in the 9th 5-Year Plan the increase was 2.3 percent, and in the 10th 2.4 percent. In the Eighth 5-Year Plan the increase in livestock numbers accounted for only 14 percent of the total increase in gross output from stockraising, while 86 percent was achieved by means of increased productivity.... In the first 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan this relationship was 78 and 22 percent respectively.

All these are undoubtedly serious arguments in favor of reviewing established trends. Clearly, the center of gravity must be shifted to the intensive factor--increasing livestock productivity. We must not forget that V.I. Lenin regarded this as the decisive factor in stock-raising development. He noted that progress in stockraising is manifested not only and, on occasions, not even so much in increasing the number of animals as in improving quality, in replacing the worst livestock with the best and in increasing fodder consumption per head. "The most careful tending of livestock when there is a shortage of facilities and a shortage of fodder...is tantamount to the wasteful plundering of labor," Vladimir Ilich wrote.

At the moment there is 0.53 standard head of livestock per person in the country--in this we have equalled the United States and surpassed the Common Market countries. In terms of animal productivity, however, we are still behind them. Opting for the extensive factor--increasing the herd--has meant that despite a stronger material and technical base and bigger fodder production, fodder consumption per head has hardly increased in recent years and in many oblasts it constitutes 25-27 quintals of fodder units instead of 40-45 quintals on leading farms.

This does not mean that livestock productivity should be increased without increasing the number of animals. No, in many cases increased numbers will be just as necessary and economically expedient as intensification, increasing output per head of livestock. The question of the correlation between the increase in the number of animals and livestock productivity must be tackled specifically in each farm, rayon and republic.

When opting for increased livestock raising output I think the first thing to consider is the end result attainable per unit of fodder. This is the main indicator today. Given a significant increase in forage production and also if it is of poor quality it is economically valid to increase output by increasing the number of animals. In other cases it is expedient to use the strengthened fodder base to increase the productivity of livestock and poultry. Incidentally, for every ton of fodder units used to increase the number of animals kolkhozes and sovkhozes produced output worth R137 in the Eighth 5-Year Plan while for every ton expended on improving the feeding of livestock and increasing their productivity the resultant output was worth R257, or twice as much. In toto, livestock products obtained per extra ton of fodder (in fodder units) were worth R227 in the 8th 5-Year Plan, R152 in the 9th 5-Year Plan and R178 in the first 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

I believe there can only be one conclusion: effect the maximum increase in fodder production and calculate the method whereby they will provide the maximum livestock products, the highest end result. This orientation was adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress, which noted the need to achieve a balance between the number of livestock and the fodder resources in the next few years and also to create the requisite stocks of forage in the event of unfavorable weather. While increasing fodder stocks it is necessary to enhance the role of intensive factors in stockraising development.

I would like to touch on yet another question which I regard as very important and which influences agricultural production efficiency. As is known, wages are a considerable factor in the structure of expenditure on field and livestock unit output. They have risen rapidly in the years since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum. The rate of growth of the wages of people employed in agriculture has exceeded agricultural productivity growth. This was a necessary and economically valid step, though one which had an adverse effect on the prime cost of output.

Now that the wages of stockmen and working people in other sectors have risen substantially and the discrepancies between urban and rural pay have been considerably diminished any future pay increase should be more strictly dependent on labor productivity growth.

There is a greater need than ever before for a profound analysis and, in cases, a new approach to the solution of many questions. Indeed, rural production forces have been raised to a higher level. And the end result depends on whether we are able to make maximum use of them. This means that the optimal versions must be sought.

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

COSMOS-1182 LAUNCHED, FUNCTIONS NORMALLY

LD231502 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 23, TASS--Another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1182, was launched in the Soviet Union today to continue investigation of the earth's natural resources in the interests of various branches of the national economy of the USSR and international cooperation.

The satellite has been put into orbit with the following parameters: The initial period of revolution is 89.2 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface is 278 kilometers, the minimum distance is 221 kilometres, the inclination of the orbit is 82.3 degrees.

The onboard equipment functions normally. Information is transmitted to the state research and production centre Priroda for processing and utilization.

SOYUS-36 LAUNCHED FOR LINK-UP WITH SALYUT-6 COMPLEX

LD262050 Moscow TASS in English 2032 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 26, TASS--Spaceship Soyuz-36 was launched in the Soviet Union at 21 hours 21 minutes of Moscow time today.

The spaceship is piloted by an international crew including Commander Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Valeriy Kubasov and researcher-cosmonaut, citizen of the Hungarian People's Republic Bertalan Farkas.

The program of the flight of the Soyuz-36 spaceship provides for docking with the orbital complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-35 and carrying out research and experiments jointly with Cosmonauts Popov and Ryumin, who have been working in the near-earth orbit since April 9, 1980.

In the course of the flight of the international crew, outer space research, carried out by the socialist countries--participants in the Intercosmos cooperation program, will be continued. Within the framework of this program, joint flights were made with the participation of citizens of Czechoslovakia, Poland, the GDR and Bulgaria.

A new space flight of the international crew with the participation of a citizen of the Soviet Union and of a citizen of the Hungarian People's Republic in a Soviet spaceship is fresh vivid evidence of the further broadening of socialist integration.

The Cosmonauts Kubasov and Farkas feel well. The onboard systems of the spaceship Soyuz-36 are functioning normally. The crew of the Soyuz-36 spaceship are working according to the pre-set program.

Flight, Crew's Condition

LD271018 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 27, TASS--A special TASS correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre:

The spaceship Soyuz-36, which had made ten orbits of the earth by 1200 Moscow time, continues in flight.

The Cosmonauts Valeriy Kubasov and Bertalan Farkas carried out routine operations to check the airtightness of the ship's compartments and the on-board systems and made the first manoeuvre for a long-distance approach with the research complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-35.

The orbit elements of the Soyuz-36 after this manoeuvre are: maximum distance from the earth--319 kilometres, minimum distance from the earth--263 kilometres, period of revolution--90 minutes, inclination--51.6 degrees.

Yesterday was a day of medical examinations for Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin. Today they are preparing for docking.

According to telemetric information and reports from the orbit the flight of the Soyuz-36 and the orbital research complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-35 is proceeding normally.

Cosmonauts Popov, Ryumin, Kubasov and Farkas feel well.

Docking Preparations

LD270358 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0304 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] It is reported from Flight Control Center that the crew of the Soyuz-36 spacecraft have just finished their working day. Valeriy Kubasov and Bertalan Farkas are now going to sleep. The cosmonauts started preparing for their forthcoming meeting with the Salyut-6 station immediately after going into orbit. They checked the automatic guidance system and set the docking probes in starting position. The engine switch was switched on at the fourth and fifth prongs [vetkakh] and the spacecraft transferred to a higher orbit.

The international crew's second working day will start at midday today. Before the spacecraft can approach the station, another rendezvous maneuver will be performed. As with the international crew, Leonid Popov's and Valeriy Ryumin's working day will also start at midday. They will work later today and earth control has decided to grant the masters of the space home a longer rest.

POPOV, RYUMIN SPACE ACTIVITIES CONTINUE

Medical, Scientific Research

LD241435 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 24, TASS--The Soviet cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin today test the cardiovascular system during the performance of physical exercises. A portable instrument helps to taperecord electrocardiograms which are transmitted by radio to the earth. The crew has been working aboard the orbital complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-35 for a month and a half.

During the entire flight the cosmonauts display high professional skill and ability to work. Alongside a considerable volume of prophylactic measures aboard the station, the crew has been successfully fulfilling the planned programme of scientific-technical and medico-biological research.

Another experiment on space materiology has been conducted on the Kristall installation to obtain a monocrystal of the semiconducting material gallium arsenide in the conditions of weightlessness.

Using the Yelena small-size gamma telescope, the cosmonauts conducted a fresh series of measurement of the streams of gamma radiation in terrestrial space and prepared the instrument for further experiments.

The schedule also envisages visual observation and photographing of the earth's surface, conversation with specialists of the national economy, cleaning of the station and meeting with artistes.

According to the results of telemetric measurements, the onboard systems of the Salyut-6 station and the Soyuz-35 spacecraft are functioning normally.

Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well.

Technological Experiments

LD232308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2004 GMT 23 May 80

[Summary] During the past day Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin carried out another technological experiment on Kristall, tended the plants in Malakhit, made visual observations and took photographs.

In addition to handheld cameras the cosmonauts have the KT-140 and MKF-6 cameras which are fixed in position. The KT-140 camera can photograph a huge area. One frame alone can cover more than 160,000 square km with a high degree of definitiation. Photographs taken by the MKF-6 cover only half this area. This camera, however, takes six identical photographs, each in a different spectrum. A photograph taken in one spectrum may show up vegetation, bush and grassland. Another spectrum will show up areas of water best. Geologists, oceanologists, geographers, forestry specialists and cartographers then select whichever of the six photographs are the most helpful in the solution of their particular problem.

Replacement of Atmospheric Regenerators

LD230535 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] For orbital complex crewmen Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin today is the last working day in another week. They will be engaged in scientific experiments on the program of visual observations and in work with biological subjects. The cosmonauts plan to replace worn-out atmospheric regenerators with new ones delivered by the Progress-9 craft. These regenerators are smaller in size but their principal merit lies in something else. The fact is that it is very difficult to maintain the necessary oxygen-carbon dioxide balance in the station. It is necessary not only to recondition, that is regenerate, the atmosphere but also get rid of part of the carbon dioxide with the use of special absorbers. The new instruments delivered into orbit make it possible to significantly reduce the need for the absorbers although they can still not be dispensed with aboard the station.

In the opinion of specialists the definitive solution to the problem lies in creating on board a biologically closed cycle. For this purpose it is essential to get not only the higher plants but also algae and even some microorganisms to function and develop normally in space. An experiment has already been performed aboard the station with chlorella, which is the main contender for the role of the fundamental link in a system for biological cleansing of the atmosphere. Scientists believe that basically the conditions for long-term operation of the station do not hinder the vital activities of chlorella. But a few anomalies do persist and these must be cleared up.

The following idea is being put forward. Plants and other biological subjects should not be located in the station itself but rather a special module should be developed for this, along the lines of the progress specialized cargo craft. Such a greenhouse attached to the station could function for quite a long time providing cosmonauts with air, water and food.